ous places, especially at Hildburghausen ons places, especially Austrian government o manifested its uneasiness at the extent of

ACTUAL TOTAL TOTAL BUILDING

THOMAS CARLYLE

te English publication contains the follow the Edignson parameters are religious to the Edignson parameter for the early life of Carlyle, of Sartor-Resartus, Heroes and Hero-Wo Xc.,—written, it will be seen, by an admirer artyle is a borderer. The village of Ecciefe, in Annandale, has the honor of giving him From our admiration of the genius of Car. we lately made a pilgrimage to his native viland learned a few particulars of his early his. His father, who was a creditable yeoman, in artable circumstances, was a man of strong riginal mind, of very superior intelligence, for portunities and station in society, and much eted for his moral worth, and strict, though

the villagers he seems to have been regarded the villagers he extract still relate many instanthis striking original observations, and rich allow, with a parent's pride and pleasure, the rity of her distinguished son, is also a very susensible and pious woman. To this excelformed is well repaid by the more than filled on of her son, who venerates her with a de

om school he was in due time sent to college e he found a wider field for the exercise of his rs, and more opportunities of justly estimating nt, he was highly distinguished; and though m or never seen at his books, was always ther ly noister of the subjects treated of in of Euclid's Elements, makes honorable mention vards entered the Divinity Hall, and delivered ther of mathematics before entering on his caof authorship. Among the most distinguished

ELECTRICITY AND AGRICULTURE.

ich we have received on this very important and resting subject. Many of our letters notice a ical error which we had discovered in the exal dimensions of the area of one aere described our last article. They should have been 80 to 1-2 yards. The experiment referred to in ou t paper was made by Dr. Foster, of Findrassie Elgin, who produced from a single acre on ndred and eight bushels of chevaller barley. In dy to several inquiries we may say that the cost ere, would be -for 6 lb, of iron wire at 4d per for burying) 2s; 4 lb of ditto at 3d per lb (for pension) 1s; two poles of dry wood 1s; labor ishes. Convenient and desirable areas are, two acres, 120 by 80 2-3 yards; one acre, 80 60 1-2, three quarters of an acre, 82 1-2 by 44; If an acre, 73 1-3 by 33; quarter of an acre, 55 22: one eighth of an acre, 40 by 15 1-8. The ade in which the plot is laid out is as follows. th a mariner's compass and measured lengths of tumon string, lay out the places for the wooden ns, to which the buried wire is attached (by passg through a small staple.) Care must be taken uth by compass, and the breadth due East and This wire must be placed from two to three hes deep in the sail. The lines of the buried ire are then completed. The suspended wire ust be attached and in contact with the buried res at both of its ends. A wooden pin with a ple must therefore be driven in, and the two aced by the compass due North and South, the ire is placed over them, and fastened to the wood stake, but touching likewise at this point the ried wire. The suspended wire must not be rawn too tight, otherwise the wind will break it. The above calculations will perhaps enable or saders (some of whom make the inquiry) to decide ne quality or size of the wire used. Some other nestions of greater minutiae we will reply to next eek, and we hope then also to be able to furnish e result of some further interesting and impor-

ant experiments on this subject.

When our attention was first called to this queston we were forcibly struck with a practical difference. uity, if it should be carried very generally inte-ractive, viz., that the free electricity in the atmoshere would be insufficient to influence an extenive surface, to which this means of attracting it night be applied. But we were indebted to the nggestions of the accomplished geologist and agriultural chemist, Rev. Wm. Thorp, of Womersley, or the easy and simple mode mentioned in our ast, by which electric fluid could be generated The principle being once known, the means of apdying it are thus furnished without any limit.onden Economist.

HAPPY DEATHS OF GREENLAND

Greenland is a bitter cold country, on the Eastern coast of North America. The Moravians are he only Christians who send missionaries to the reenlanders. It was their first missionary station d they have kept it through many trials and diffi-

ilties for one hundred and ten years. Late accounts from the missionaries in Greenand state that the people have been visited by a rost painful disease, unknown there before, and of which many of the people died. Those who ere seized by it were in great pain; their hands welled, and then broke out into ulcers. The misionaries could not find out any medicine to d hom any good. Two of those who died, died ery happily. One of them was asked if tould rejoice to see his Savior. He answered I have more need to be ashamed before him, betuse of my unworthiness; but I do rejeice, for now he loves me." The other, just as he was ying, raised himself up in his bed, and smilling ith joy, exclaimed, "They are come: the ange e come to fetch away my soul! Gently, gently at I, a poor creature, may be able to follow you nd then breathed his last. - Youths' Mission

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en months, unless paid.

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5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent. Boston, and he post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or new washeribers. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other math

thers.

thers, and the name of the post office to which the sent, in such a manner that there can be no Without feeling that he was in the presence of one the giants of mind.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

From the Boston Atlas.

Vol. XVI. & ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES.

THE TWO MONTGOMERIES - JAMES AND ROBERT. Most of my readers are probably aware that we mye in England two poets bearing the name of Montgomery; but I have been somewhat surprised in find that in this country their productions have not been sufficiently distinguished from each other : James often bearing the load of Robert's dulness. and Robert in too many instances receiving the gedit due to his namesake. This should not be. for the one is a true poet, and the other little better than a pretender to that high and honored dis-

About the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five. was on a visit in the city of Bath, and it was there I first saw Robert Montgomery. He was then a reporter on one of the Bath newspapers. and pretty well known, too, as a writer of certain verses that occasionally made their appearance in the weekly journals. He was very dandyish in appearance, and rather good looking, but he possessed slarge a share of personal vanity as could well fall to the share of any one person. At that time be had not prefixed the syllable "Mont" to his name, which in reality is Gomery, he being the son a noted actor of that name, who for many years shound the part of clown on the boards of the Bala and Bristol theatres, to which establishments is maternal relative had the honor of being washerwomen in ordinary. I do not mention this from w feeling of disrespect toward these worthy individuals, who may have been very reputable in their stations, for aught I know-nor for the puruse of ridiculing their son; he, however, it seems, was somewhat ashamed of his origin, for as soon is he could manage to do so, he discarded the family name, or so altered it that it sounded a little note magnifugaent, and looked more imposing on

Robert soon left the newspapers, and edited a periodical called the Bath Star, by which means he rocared sufficient money to enable him to improve is defective education. He now began to attract some notice, and as Bath was then filled with a number of pious elderly ladies, he, to suit their taste, tried his hand at religious poetry. This led to his writing the "Omnipresence of the Deity,"

and his change of name.

Now this alteration of this three-syllabled parental appellation was a dexterous move in Mr. Comery's guns of literary life-und in the opinion of mony persons, a very contemptible one, too. For long series of years, James Montgomery, of Sheffield the author of the "World before the Flood," of may other succed poems of high merit, had en before the public, and was universally known his well earned title of the "Christian poet."

Any new production of his pen was anxiously erised, and any volume of his was certain of suc-So when "The Omnipresence of the Deity," Mantgomery, was announced, every one believed but James had produced another of his sacred poms; and the consequence was that Maunder, the lisher, had several editions ordered long before volume actually made its appearance. No oth-Montgomery than James was known, and the rick-for it could be considered as nothing else -succeeded to admiration. Edition after edition f the sham Montgomery's production was rapidly drusted and when the Christian name of Roest was at length talked about, the young man's pontarity, evinced by the great sale of his book, wis trumpeted about in all the old ladies' coteries the land. Of course a great many persons were systed; but what of that?-a 'hit' had been ale, and a little fortune too. Pollock's " Course of Time," which was published about the same peal as Montgomery's "Omnipresence," was, alough a really fine production, almost lost in the aze of popularity which lighted on the rival poen; but Wilson, in a slashing critique in Blackwal's Magazine, stripped the borrowed plumes from the jackdaw of literature, and bestowed on Pollock the rightful reward of genius.

Montgomery next produced, I believe, "Satan"ud, as a frontispiece to the poem, prefixed a most disgustingly affected portrait of himself. The poem was a wretched production, full of turgidity and manst, and earned for its author the title of Satan Montgomery, by which he is now generally known, of which effectually distinguishes him from James. Hwar exhausted his diabolic juventions, he beme excessively devoted to the fair sex, and proend his "Woman, the Angel of life"—a pitiful far, which neither increased his reputation nor resources. Our poetaster now went to Oxford. his prolific muse was soon delivered of "Oxd, a Poem," which fell almost still-born from the ess, as it deserved to do. He now graduated as ister of arts, was ordained, and got promoted to living in Glasgow by one of his patronesses, and ee years ago produced his last poem, " Luther," which every one in England laughed at.

A few years since I had occasion to visit Glasow, in which city I spent a Sunday. At that time were two particularly attractive pulpit lions officiating there. Doctor Chalmers, and our friend, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, A. M. It is almost salt to the former to mention him in the same breath with the latter-but it is a fact, that at the time of my visit, the two clergymen were equally stractive, and their respective places of worship tere, whenever either officiated, crammed to over-

lu the morning I went to the old Tron churchbe congregation was large, and apparently composed of the most grave and intellectual portion of community. As the vast assemblage sang Lo-

" O! God of Bethel, by whose hand Thy children still are fed; And through this weary pilgrimage Hast all our fathers led."

Dr. Chalmers ascended the pulpit stairs. I could ot well judge of his height or figure, because of gown which he wore-but the countenance Daguerreotyped on my memory, and when I w, a month or two since, in New York, Henry ana's fine portrait of him, the man himself seemed as though he had voyaged across the At-

utic, and was standing before me.
Its head was thinly covered with short, and sightly carling grey hair; the forehead was exanely well shaped, exhibiting more breadth than eight-his eyes were large, and of a grevish blue or-the nose short and thick, and the mouth and in outline, and with rather a "downward drag astere" at the angles. The brow was ploughed with many lines—the inner angles of the eyebrows minating in deep perpendicular grooves. The beek hones were very high and prominent; takg the face altogether, it had a somewhat heavy errance. But soon after he had named his text. had fairly warmed up to his subject, the dult ey eyes flashed, the bushy eyebrows rose and the month assumed a hundred different shapes, as his teeth glistened between his parted lips, seemed to labor with the strength of a giant to favel the mysteries of his theme. He appeared, argument, to take his subject and tear it asunder aneal. At times his vehemence was such that iny Southern ears his broad, very broad, harsh ch dialect rendered many of his remarks quite How grand was that discourse one could have looked on and heard Chalmers,

entered the reading desk.

being so disposed, when he bowed his head in pri- of many by the productions of such a popinjay as vate devotion, as to exhibit a glittering ring on his the author of "Oxford" and "Woman." little finger. He was what one would call a " pretty I afterward heard Mr. Montgomery deliver a

Montgomery's discourse was a tissue of conceits, ing defects in the subject matter itself. wrapped up in labored sentences. There was no My next personal recollection of James Monthis cambric handkerchief.

and preacher.

I saw, some time since, in an English newspa- mencing withper, that Robert Montgomery had declined the invitation of a Church in these United States, to become their pastor. Whether he ever was really invited, or whether it was one of Bob's puffs, I have I had heard this beautiful hymn sung hundreds of nith, and is now fast going down to obscurity, as a posed it. writer, for his latest production-"Reflective Dis- Mulgonery received us very kindly, and we

way to a seat on the Bishops' bench.

of Sheffield, for the real "Simon Pure."

in this respect he presented a very marked contrast to the pert and perking appearance of his namesake, Robert.

Mr. Montgomery opened the meeting with a few rather common-place observations. His voice was thin, weak, and very tremulous, and his action by up my expectations to too high a pitch, or that the ect on which he spoke was not calculated to display his peculiar powers; but the truth is I was much disappointed. The speech was any thing but what I expected from the author of the " Peli-

can Island. On the evening of the day on which the meetpleasure of meeting Mr. Montgomery at the house of a mutual friend. In the social circle he was deperfection of musical verse, the lines chiming, nary life.

angel.

lating them. business to me," said the true Montgomery, "for I am constantly receiving letters, evidently intended ton Courier.

In the evening I proceeded to St. Jude's Church, (for another person, in which I am either merciless-The services had not commenced when I entered by abused for what I never wrote, or bespattered the building, but it was so crowded that I had the with compliments of the most nauseating characgreatest difficulty in procuring a seat in the gallery. ter. Many to this day do not distinguish between The audience was what might be called fashiona- me and Robert Montgomery, and so I am, in a ble, and consisted for the greater part of young great measure, robbed of what little hard earned persons and ladies. There was little of that so- fame I possess." The poet evidently was much emnity apparent which so struck me in the morn-mortified by Robert's assumption of his name, and ing, at the Tron church-but in its place was a did not endeavor to disguise his contempt for the good deal of tittering and talking. At length the literary pirate, who sailed under false colors. His organ pealed out its solemn notes, and a clergyman intimate friends say that this is the only subject which ruffles the habitual serenity of his mind; He was a young man, of about 35 years of age, and well it may, for it must be no trifling annoyrather tall, and slightly made; in his hand he flour- ance to see that fame, which was acquired by years ished a white, lace bordered handkerchief, his fingers of toil and patient endurance, perilled in the minds

looking parson;" his hair was of a black color, was course of lectures on Eaglish poetry. When they carefully parted in the centre of his forehead, and were announced, a great sensation was created, for combed aside, terminating in very luxuriant, glossy it was naturally supposed that from a poet we curls, which I thought were not quite natural; his should have a brilliant exposition of his theme. whiskers were trimmed with the utmost nicety, and They were delivered in the theatre of one of the his evebrows seemed not altogether innocent of great London institutions, and were well attended, pencilling; he had very good dark eyes, and as he but their success was by no means commensurate affectedly glanced over the congregation, a faint with the literary repute of the lecturer. Me Montsmile of self-satisfaction played upon his well gomery is not adapted by nature for a public lecformed mouth. His gown was most carefully disturer. There was a tremulous monotony in his posed, not a fold was out of order, and the bands tones, which induced a listlessness on the part of were of snowy whiteness and most precise pattern. his auditory; and although now and then the true I never saw such a pulpit dandy before, and could poet burst forth in a blaze of exceeding beauty, the not help contrasting his prim appearance with that flashes were meteroic and transient. On the of the somewhat carelessly attired Chalmers, who whole, these lectures were a failure; but their want evidently paid more attention to his sermon than to of success might, perhaps, be more justly attributable to the style of their delivery, than to any glar-

argument, or if he did attempt any thing in that gomery is connected with a visit which I paid to way, he only created tinselled giants for the pur-Olney, the sometime residence of the poet Cowper. pose of displaying his own dexterity in knocking In the summer of 1833 I was on a fly-fishing exthem down. His sermon "was a fine specimen, cursion in the neighborhood of that place, and on the whole, of rhetoric, which the learned call hearing from the postman, who brought letters to rigmarole," and it was concluded without its hav- our party, from the post office to our country ing left any abiding impression on the mind, with- quarters, that the poet Montgomery was there, myout having called up any new train of thought, or self and a friend, who had never seen him, took a thrown light on any topic, by an affected turning walk to Olney the next day, to call on him. We up of the orator's eyes, and a graceful flourish of inquired for Mr. M., but no one seemed to be aware

of his whereabout; and, as a last resource, we I heard many comments, or rather remarks, on went to the post office, where we were informed the discourse, as I slowly made my way among the that he would most likely be found at Spaire Cowcrowd toward the door. Ladies lisped out their per's school. To this place we proceeded. It was admiration of the "sweet sermon," and fragrant a dwelling which Cowper had once tenanted, and young gentlemen chimed in with their praises of ever since it had been used as a village school, and the "splendid preacher." For my own part, I was called by his name. There we found Montgomeheartily sick of sermon and sermonizer, of poetaster ry, surrounded by the children, who were singing that beautiful hymn of the bard of Olney, com-

"God moves in a invsterious way,

no means of ascertaining; but I am well assured times, but never with such effect as in that room, that he never would have been popular in America. the very place in which, we are told, and there is Indeed, in England, he long since reached his ze- every reason to suppose with truth, Cowper com-

courses"—has sealed his doom as an author.

So much for the spurious Montgomery, who has

It was highly gratifying to repair to such hallowed recently married a wife with a large fortune, re- retreats, in the company of one who has been not moved from Glasgow to Percy Chapel, a fashiona- unaptly called the Cowper of our time. On leavble place of worship in London, and is in a high mg, Montgomery kindly invited me to call on him, should I ever visit Sheffield, which I gladly prom-

on the occasion of his presiding at a public anni- termined to avail myself of it. I had no difficulty of New England, surrounded by scenery with the Wesleyan Missionary Soci- in finding my way to The Mount, the name of his ety. As he proceeded down the aisle of the church, residence, and was fortunate enough to find him at toward the platform, I had no difficulty whatever home. We had a pleasant talk together, and, after in distinguishing the "Christian poet," as he is dinner, he accompanied me to the literary institutermed, from the crowd of gentlemen by whom he tions of the neighborhood, and it was quite delightwas surrounded, owing to the resemblance he bore ful to observe with what marked attention and reto the many portraits of him which I have seen, spect he was every where received. I noticed this Amidst much cheering he took his seat in the seat to him, and said he must feel highly gratified by

of honor, and I had then a good opportunity of it. "I am, of course," he replied, "but I have oserving him.

And I looked at him with no little interest, for my house, one Sunday, while I was delivering an his sweet and touching poetry had been familiar to address at a chapel in Sheffield, (Mr. Montgomery me from childhood. He appeared of the middle sometimes preaches among his own people-the height, or a trifle under it, and his dress was plain Moravians,) and stole, among other things, a silver black; indeed he would have been taken by most inkstand, which had been given me by the ladies persons for a clergyman. Over a high and well of Sheffield. However," he added, "the loss was formed forehead were combed some thin locks of but for a time, and proved to be the occasion of hair, the color of which must have at one time ap- the greatest compliment, which, in my opinion, I proached to a sandy hue, but which was now of a ever had paid me. A few days after my loss, a yellowish grey color; the upper portion of the fore- box came directed to me, and, on opening it, lo head was nearly bald; his eyes were deep set, of a there was, uninjured, the missing inkstand, and a light color, and not particularly expressive or lus-note, in which the writer expressed his regret that trous; the nose was long and slightly aquiline, and he had entered my house and abstracted it. The his mouth small, and by no means well formed, thief said his mother had taught him some of my A large white cravat enveloped his neck, and alverses when he was a boy, and, on seeing my name most buried his chin in its ample folds. The pre- on the inkstand, he first became aware whose vailing expression of his features was of a very house he had robbed, and was so stung with repensive character, almost, indeed, of sadness; and morse, that he could not rest until he had restored

OXFORD.

no means graceful. It might be that I had wound ford would suggest the idea rather of baronial castles, than of calm retreats of literature, were it no for the magnificent gardens and groves that mark the place as a fit haunt for the mases. One is here constantly reminded that he is treading on classic ground. There is something strange, especially to an American, in walking the streets of a populous ing to which I have referred was held, I had the city, so totally withdrawn from the sway of mammon. Here literature sits in high places, and receives that homage which is elsewhere divided between rank lightful. There was nothing of the "I am a poet" and wealth. The antiquated scholastic costume, about him; but he entered freely and familiarly which is never out of sight, diamond shaped caps into conversation, and expressed his opinions on the literature of the day with as much diffidence as if he had himself only worshipped the muse "afar student in his earliest noviciate, materially enhanoff." I remember the conversation turning on Mrs. ces the impression on the visitor that he is breath-Hemans's poetry, which he considered to be the ing a very different atmosphere from that of ordi-

The university comprises twenty colleges and as be remarked, like the silver bells in "fairy lands." I asked him which he considered to be the most powerful of her minor pieces, and after numerous the quadrangles, one opening into anhesitating a minute he replied, "I think nothing other, around which the massive edifices are built, can surpass, in simple grandeur, and almost perfect beauty, her hymn to the mountain winds, comrant as at the beginning, of the relative positions of

the different colleges. London itself did not surprise me so much a He said he had received from Mrs Hemans some this ancient city. Multiply the population and of the most delightful letters which mortal ever commerce of New York by six, and give a proporpenned, and remarked, "Ah! sir, that woman has tionate expansion to its buildings and institutions. always appeared to me to have been a ready-made and you can form some idea of the great metropolis. He told us several anecdotes of Mrs. He- but all the colleges of our country brought together mans, whom he once visited at St. Asaph-but as would bear no appreciable resemblance to the Unithese will possess more interest when related in versity of Oxford. The vast pile of buildings gray connection with the account of an afternoon visit with age—the churches and chapels with thir lofty which I paid to the poetess at Wavertree, hereafter windows of stained glass, admitting a "dim religto be sketched, I shall for the present postpone re- jous light"-the towers and steeples rising above the surrounding groves-the literary riches of the In the course of the evening the conversation ample libraries—the old gothic archways—the turned on Robert Montgomery's poetry, which was long colounades-the statues and paintings of the then making some noise. James for some time illustrious men whose genius still seems to hover took no part in what was going on, but was an at- around the scenes which they once frequentedtentive listener. At last it seemed as if flesh and make up an assemblage of objects, alike imposing blood could bear it no longer, for he commented to the eye and the imagination. No wonder that on the meanness of "Satan Bob," in assuming his the organ of veneration is largely developed at Oxname, for the purpose of cheating the public into ford, where the very air is redolent of antiquity the purchase of his wares. "It has been a serious and science, far from noise and strift of the busy

For Zioa's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. TO MY MOTHERLESS CHILD.

Blest image of thy mother! come, my dear, And chant thy sonnet on thy father's knee.

For she who once thy song was pleased to hear, No more shall hear thee, or thy guardian be; When thou wast tender as an unfledged bird, And went so sweetly to thy needed rest-That mother watched thy infant eleep, and heard Each sigh and more that moved thy troubled breast

And when disease thy body racked with pain Thy breath grew fainter, and thy mild blue eye Was dim with tear-drops, and thy fevered brain Sent forth dark spectres o'er thy mental sky,-The long lone night thy mother patient kept. Her weat close where thy helpless body lay; Nor smiled, nor tasted food, or ever slept, 'Till from her child the danger passed away.

When thy untroubled heart was full of glee, And thy young merry laugh rang clear and long, How pleased to join the mirthful tone was she Who taught her daughter first the art of song. Thy playthings too, all nambered oft with care, She kept unharmed, and taught thy infant tongue To lisp, unasked, a sweet and simple prayer, As oft as night her curtains round thee hang

Come, cease thy laugh, and lay thy playthings by, And sing once more that merry, artless song-For though it dim with tears thy father's eye, Yet sing it sweetly, and the strain prolong: It brings before my mind an image bright, Bright as the rainbow hues, or stars of even-That felt most keen the force of nature's blight. Yet went rejoicing to her rest in heaven.

Come, fold thy little hands, and shut thine eyes, Just as thou didst when thy foul mother knelt With thee, and raised to Harven her sympathies Uaknown to any save by a mother felt. How soft thy voice, how sweet thy guileless face, And haw of other days does thy low prayer Remind me, weeping, while methiaks I trace The impress of a death-bed blessing there.

Vermont, July 8, 1345.

From the St. Louis Reveille. "OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

A blind old beggir with his hat in hand, Neglected by the basy passers by, I notice t shyly at a corner stand, With moisture falling from his sightless eye.

A child cume by- 1 laughing little creature-With joy and innocence in every feature-Scipping forth guly to an apple stand. She saw the beggir and became less gay; Then flung the bit of silver in her hand late the old man's hat, and ran away.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

which no other village can vie in point of magnifible from any of the Eastern States, and, in a pecuniary point of view, one of the cheapest places in lish education -a thorough knowledge of the ornamental branches, as well as an adequate knowledge of classical literature, sufficient to enter any college in the Union a year in advance, if desirable, A word in regard to the teachers of Newbury Seminary. And when I say that a more efficient board of teachers cannot be found at any Seminary in New England, I am fully aware that I speak been invigorated by the soul-cheering draughts received at this fount of science and literature. It seems to be no part of their desire to make the student feel his own infirmity, but, by their gentlemanly and lady-like deportment, their affectionate There's my neighbor Jacobs, he's rich enough to and winning manners, the deep interest they take in the development of the intellectual powers, and, Methodist paper, as true as your re alive. I asked above all and every other consideration, the untiring zeal which they manifest in striving to point Zion's Herald, and he said he had so many ways affords, and persuading them to seek an inheritance I knew, when he said this, he had just got a new best of introductions for them to every father or he's money at interest and pinches the poor some mother who have sons and daughters to be educated at a Seminary away from home. Friends and patrons of the Institution, to you we appeal! True, the past term has been one in which the of bein covetous." school has received more than its usual number of stridents, but it is for you to say whether this Instigument this time. Our people do not, all of them, tution shall take the first and foremost rank among the Institutions of New England, or stand as an But I trust the time will come when they will act exponent-1 complete failure of your own exertions, and a stain upon the character of Methodism. To the members of the Vermont Conference in particular we say, you have sons and daughters that must be educated. Here is an Institution that looks to you for aid. Will you suffer its walls to crumble to the dust, when, by a little timely exertion, it might remain for years a bright ument of your own zeal. We trust you will attend, and that speedily, to this matter, and may the coming fall term show in clear light, the reward of number that never has been exceeded at this Seminary during any previous term since its estab-AMATOR DOCTRINE. Newbury Seminary, July 12, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. CHURCH BUILDING.

difficulty and many errors have sprung up in our commands of the scriptures." to the worship of the Lord of Hosts. Time rolls Christian." on; they are so weak they know not how to make "Well, I don't make any pretensions to religion; cient. the effort so as to warrant success. Situated, per- but I like to see others walk circumspectibly and haps, in a beautiful, enterprising village of manu- set good manners afore their neighbors. I'm in a factories, by and by the effort is made, (as has been burry, and will talk with you another time. I may the case in some places of my acquaintance)-now find some fault with some of your notions next comes the question, Where shall we locate the edi- time we meet, but I hope you will not harbor any fice? Many times every brother has a different place hard feelins agin me; I know you wont, and so in view, and will not hear to reason and submit the good by for the present." question to the Elder of the district and preachers a charge, as would be wisdom to do, as they ought the house in better spirits than I have seen her for exercise for the human body; every artery, from to know what would best promote our interest as many months. I should'nt wonder, however, if I the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker regards the wants of the church. But, alas! dear get an old fashioned, motherly lecture next time we and more equally in walking than in any other exself must rule, at the sacrifice and division of the meet, and I will let you know the result as soon as ercise. The blood is drawn from the head and church,-and some one or two members of the convenient, Mr. Editor. church, perhaps call a society meeting, and give a Vermont, July 7, 1845.

general invitation for all to come in who feel any interest on the subject, whether members or not (of the church). The time for the meeting arrives,the question is to be settled, where the house shall be located,-when it is evident that the centre of a village or as near the mass of the inhabitants as would convene the largest number of worshippers. and best promote the interests of the church, is the best site, and ought to be the choice of the church, and all who wish her welfare and prosperity. Action on the question is finally taken with regard to the location; all are invited to vote, whether members or not, as they are in some of our societies where our members are few; and it is finally settled that the house shall be located perhaps a mile from the centre of the metropolis, and all to aggrandize and help build up and settle the neighborhood with more inhabitants, while the church labors under great disadvantages, that ought and might have been avoided had right movements

Next in order comes the deeding of our houses of worship. Many have been so deeded as to cause the church much trouble, which, with proper care might have been saved. Some are deeded to Church and Society out of the church—the latter often out-number the former--out-vote the church. and hire a skeptic to preach half or all the time; and we are soon turned out of doors and driven to seek some other place of worship.

O! how unjust-how unlike the Methodism of Wesley! It is surprising to see with what zeal selfishness will lead men to engage in benevolent objects, while their hearts are far from right motives-zeal not according to knowledge.

Now, for right movements and right action, let the church, with her proper heads, decide all questions of interest pertaining to the church; and all who feel willing, belp and aid her in any enterprize, -come like honest men, and give what they give to the church, not desiring to rule their interests, but let them do the best they can to promote the cause of Christ and the salvation of their fellow men. By so doing the church would prosper and be united, sinners brought home and saved through the united efforts of the church, in prayer to the Most High. What say you, brethren? Let the church take a noble stand in the fear of God, united and persevering: they then will have nothing to do but to fear God, and work righteousness. Methodism of this kind will prosper, and will have friends to aid in erecting edifices to the praise of God in the centre of our beautiful villages: then, and not till then, will the action of the church be what the Discipline designed it should be. As Methodists, we need no conservators out of the church to say this or that shall be law, or guide and direct her interest any farther than the spirit of Methodism approves.

Vernon, July 4, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal

PATRONIZING RELIGIOUS NEWS-PAPERS.

Br. Stevens, -Permit me to say a few words, no judge of morality. How much likelier people through the medium of your paper, to the friends is to see the faults of their neighbors than their and patrons of Newbury Seminary, and, in short, own. If every one would attend to his own faults And now, with all respect for the excellent bard ised to do.

About two years afterwards I was in that busy mirt, and, remembering the poet's invitation, I despite the poet's invitation of the most beautiful and quiet villages.

And now, with all respect for the excellent bard is do do.

About two years afterwards I was in that busy mirt, and, remembering the poet's invitation, I despite the p Zeno been lecterin me because I dont more newspapers, when not one if ten of his own cence, grandeur, or picturesqueness, easily accessipers. I should think he had better go and talk to his brethren and get them straitened, afore he the Union to obtain a sound and substantial Eng- brings scripter to condemn my proceedins, that aint any warse than many that makes pretensions to goodness."

"Good evening, Aunt Susan, your equanimity seems to have been disturbed somewhat: I hope your family are all well, and yourself enjoying a good degree of health. Come, reveal your troubles to me; you know we have always been good friends, and I trust no sectarian feelings will ever destroy he sentiment of a thousand minds, which have our friendship or lessen our mutual assistance to each other in times of difficulty."

"Why, I was only savin, I thought you ought to lecter your own brethren into takin papers, as well as to scold to me so much for neglectin to take 'em. take half a dozen, and yet he don't take his own him the other day, why he did'nt patronize the for his money, it would'nt do for him to take it; and harness that cost forty dollars, and besides they say would go and 'splain your notions to him, and git him to proscribe for a paper afore you accuse me

"Well, Aust, you have got the best of the aract as they should in relation to our periodicals. consistently in carrying out the great principles of their profession in every department of Christian

benevolence." "So do I, Zeno; I wish all your folks would stand fast in their profession like old sogers, and come up to the mark in every partickilar; then there would be something done in bringin people to their senses. My neighbor Goodman, he's worth ornament to the state—a darable and lasting montake care of themselves, and yet he wont take your a long list of names from the Bible, and being a paper a single week. I heard him scoldin about you, 'cause you axed him to prescribe for Zion's your labor, by an increasing ratio of students-by Herald, tother day. Now I'm afeared he is not was, to appearance, at the point of death. It is what he ought to be; for no man who is a Methodist, and can spare tu dollars for any amusements ter at a time. Prayer, as to subject, should not inor superfluties, ought to be without that paper or clude every thing of which we can think, but havsome other like it; for I don't think there's a bet- ing especial reference to the members of the famiter paper in the whole unknown world than that Herald is for Methodists to read, I don't. I should think the readin of that paper would wake up their the rest at evening prayer. The good man of the feelins, and make them more active in maintainin their ministry, and lookin after the interests of the as subjects of petitions-the prayer continuedchurch. And I should'nt wonder if they should While writing you on business, I beg leave to continue to get more papers circumscribed among and still other objects were brought in, the world write a few lines for insertion in your excellent them, if it would'nt do 'em more good than forty Herald, under the above caption,-believing much good lecters about bein kind and livin up to the

churches in consequence of deeding and locating "I am much gratified, Aunt, to hear you talk so our houses of worship wrongly. In many places sensibly, and I hope you will not neglect to profit our societies are small, the church few in number, by the noble principles you recommend so highly. and pecuniary means small indeed; yet they feel I am encouraged to believe you will soon give up much interest in making an effort to build a house your old notions of morality and become a true

With this significant remark, Aunt Susan left

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. \ No. 30.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal A SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

I am aroused from my sleep by the song of the whip-poor-will just as the day shows his first beams in the east. I love such a song at such a time. A holy ardor of soul possesses me as I lay on my quiet pillow, and a hearty prayer goes up that this day may be of all days the best. But by this time I am breathing the pure mountain air, and listening to the sweet song of the robin, who has sung summer after summer on the self same tree at early dawn and evening's close." The blue-jay now wakes the ear with her harsh shrill notes. The lowing of the cattle, the low cluck of the hen, the chirping of the little chicks, the dull grunt of the hog, and a thousand nameless sounds crowd themselves into the country chorus. And then the family table is spread with its substantial fare of meat and potatoes, butter and cheese, pies, &c., which relishes the better by having a snuff at the sweet air of the fields, and a little exercise in walking; after which, the great Bible is spread, and a still more substantial fare is found in the reading of one of David's best Psalms, and then we go to our knees, and to God, and to heaven, in anticipation. This done, I take my hat and saunter along the turf grown lane, where the cattle have been going and coming for year after year, to and from the "green pastures and still waters." I turn my course over the lot and find myself at once in the deep pine forest, where the sun's rays have been strangers for centuries-and there I bow, and pray, and sing with the birds, and the soft sighing of the wind in the tops of the trees lulls my mind into sweet calm, and makes me appreciate the language of the Poet-

> "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade.

O, in such a place, how delightful to prepare for the duties of the sanctuary. But my time has come to go to the house of God-farewell, lovely spot. I have a mile or more to go. I love retirement and I choose to go on foot and alone: but as I move on, my ears are saluted with the rumbling of wheels and the loud, but not boisterous talk. And here comes Dea. F., with his old, steady, team horse, who has always been the same pace ever since the Deacon owned him, and seems to be let into the art of keeping Sunday by making low bows, at every few steps, reverentially: and there goes Maj. R. with his painted and varnished wagon, his little ones occupying low stools in front, while Major and wife bring up the rear: and there is Doct. G. and his lady in steady pace, thoughtfully wending their way up the same old green hill side to the meeting house. But I am at the place of prayer, and God is here: and there sits the same old Br. D., his hair somewhat changed by one year's colds and heats; but all else seems unchangeable-hat, coat, boots, dickey, cravat, all-all is precisely the same it always was. He is devotional, kneels in prayer, groans, weeps, shouts, is silent; becomes "all things to all men that he may gain some," and lose none. He hears the text with open eyes and ears, and then he closes his eyes and sets about having a real spiritual feast, and he has it not second-handed -no, it comes right down from heaven-the tears stream down his cheeks-all is glory and melting mercy-others are more or less devotional and respectful in the house of God. But the service ends and another begins-the Sabbath School Masters, and Misses, and aged women and men are there teaching the young idea how to shoot—the task is pleasing, profitable. And now, after a short intermission, all are in their places, and the service is resumed, with the addition of the holy sacrament. The number of the communicants is small, but the breaking of bread and drinking of wine is of rare occurrence and that makes the ordinance doubly refreshing-and Br. D. occasionally breaks into a kind of smothered "Glory to God" when the name of Jesus is spoken, and the little group are all affected to tears. The prayer is offered, benediction is pronounced, and each find their way to one another, and with a hearty shake of the hand and God's blessing they are all on their way to their homes, to eat their suppers, pay their devotions, and retire to rest at an early hour, to listen again to the song of the whip-poor-will, who sings Sun day evenings and all other evenings at this season of the year. I go to my bed and my prayer is, among other things, "Lord, give me a place in the country, where I may preach, and live, and shout, and die."

Sudbury, Mass., June 26, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal FAMILY PRAYER.

Family prayer is of so great importance that well may we inquire, how may we engage in this exercise so as to derive the greatest possible good therefrom. The time of doing this should be when the members of the family can the most conveniently be collected-perhaps, before breakfast, and in the early part of the evening. Reading the Scriptures should always accompany; the New Testament, I think, is to be preferred-at least, in reading the Old Testament at such times, care should be taken that those chapters should not be selected which contain mostly names, or highly figurative language. The whole Bible should be read consecutively, but not at the times of which we speak. A man was once requested, in a neighbor's family, to offer prayer, before which he read poor reader, his nick-naming the worthies was not much to the edification of the family, one of which not proper generally to read the whole of a chaply-not fully confined to them. A traveller once being entertained in a religious family, knelt with house commenced-noticed one thing after another the traveller thought the close was at hand-other, was well nigh explored, but still the course was onward; at length, turning to one of the servants, he whispered, "is not your master about to close?" Has he got to the Jews yet?" was the reply. On being answered in the negative, he rejoined, "then he is not half done yet." This is an extreme case, but I fear that many fail in accomplishing what otherwise they might, because they tread so nearly

WALKING.

in the above steps. A word to the wise is su

On the utility of bodily exercise as preservative of health, a writer in a London periodical lays it down as positive that " walking is the most perfect upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part."

DAVID H. ELA, PRINTER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

Br. Stevens,-In the Herald of July 2d, an article Paying Local Preachers," in which it is admitted that both local and travelling preachers should be duly rewarded for services rendered, and at the same time the comparative claims of the parties are set forth in general terms very appropriately. Nothing can be more unreasonable than for the local try to remain in an irresponsible relation to the church, so far as pastoral services are concerned, and at the same time seek for opportunities to obtain stations that can be supplied by those who have taken their lives in their hand, and left all to serve the church. Such inconsistency is too apparent to need comment, and no local preacher, worthy to stand in that relation to the church, would be guilty of such conduct. Above all, let the local ministry do what they can to sustain the itinerancy, for this is the mainspring that keeps up the perpetual onward motion o the church. I have already witnessed enough of the sacrifices of the itinerancy in the last forty years to have put in motion all the tender sympat heart in their favor, and God forbid that I should by any means hinder their onward march.

I should not have said any thing upon the subject at all (from motives of delicacy, being a local preacher myself,) were it not that I fear there are jealousies arising in the church (either with or without good reason) between the local and conference preachers, which, if not checked, must be prejudicial to the interest of the church. A LOCAL PREACHER. July 14th, 1845.

of local preachers," publicly protested against what he land, viz., the negociation of local preachers with societies to supply them, and receive in return a compensation: thus introducing a species of congregationalism dangerous to the most glorious feature in our economical system-the itinerancy; and the Doctor threatened, in good earnest, to "hoe them out," if he could get a hearing in New England. Though the remark was addressed to the Conference, yet from its connection, it was evidently and good naturedly designed as a hint respecting the duty of the Herald. We could not, however, see its appropriateness at the time, for we were not able to recall a local preacher (we speak not of located preachers, however,) who acted on this principle. We did not therefore, take the hint. but as we designed after the Conferences to give a series of articles on our leading interests, we concluded to refer, in one on the local ministry, to this point. A few weeks since, however, we received an article from a distant part of New England, complaining of the same or a similar evil, and requesting our views on it. We briefly expressed them in an appended note. The article at the head of this (from one of the oldest and most useful local preachers in New England) was called forth by our note, and leads us to make a few more remarks. We must premise, however, that we shall probably end the subject here. We do not believe the evil referred to is to any extent serious. Our local preachers, though they exist under many peculiar disadvantages in New England, are, so far as we know them, a most excellent class of laborers in our work, and under all their disadvantages, have rendered important services to the regular ministry; especially in nurturing new churches until they have been able to receive itinerant pastors. We could point to scores of instances. We feel more disposed to discuss the modes of improving their agency than to allow partizan references, which may disturb the harmony that, we believe, generally exists between them and the itinerant exclusively devoted to the work, are too slow to understand how men engaged in secular pursuits can rightful-

Two questions present themselves, which we shall; answer as briefly as possible. What is the relation of pline, and reads thus: the local ministry to the church? What is the principle of their pecuniary compensation?

plough on the Sabbath.

In respect to the first, we remark that local preachers are considered by the church as a class not divinely called to the regular ministry, but to supply such occasional or contingent services as, in the Providence of God, the opportunities of the work may admit. Otherwise she ought, on her acknowledged principles, to turn them all out of the church as grievous sinners; for he who is divinely called to the regular work of preaching is sinning every hour he disobeys that call, by tarrying unnecessarily in the pursuits of worldly business; there is but one exception-a class who might be more properly called licentiates-young men who are but temporarily in the local ministry, preparatory to their admission to the regular work. Hence she makes provisions modifying their labors as contingencies require-directing how they may sometimes be employed by the presiding elders, and providing for their remuneration in such instances, ordaining them sometimes as deacons, and at others as eldersespecially in the new sections of the country where the ordinances; while in England, where the travelthe Quarterly Conference, &c.

ward; you must live indeed, in order that you may tress, as best they may. work, and we will provide for you a living, but not on It is clear then, we think, that our views on this dissolution. Tell me not that slavery is right. How the quid pro quo principle of rating your rewards to subject are those of the church. Not only has the into other ears, ye demagogues who plead the justice your labors; you must sacrifice the world, and we will church never contemplated a hired lay ministry, but the God of Nature; it answers, endeavor to provide that you and your widows, and or- would consider it a serious injury to Christianity. phans after you, shall live comfortably, but this is all. We see its effects in some sections of our country. You who are not thus called, but have abilities for occasional service, and yet are allowed by the great Shep- Rhode Island, such a ministry partially exists. Men Washington, Jefferson and Franklin I appeal; they herd to support yourselves with your hands, perform who are employed on their farms, or in their factories, answer, that service as God gives you opportunity; we will during the week, have charge of churches on the Sabendeavor to provide that your business and families bath. The people engage them because they can get shall not suffer loss, by furnishing your expenses in them cheaper. Cupidity is the motive in most inthese occasional labors—and where you are called by stances. The result is a neglect of pastoral labor, the necessities of the church to supply for a time the place of the regular preacher, we will provide for you an avowed hostility to them. Some whole churches sation of your true and noble hearts beats, No! School superintendents, teachers, &c., spheres which do not involve absence and travelling expenses, - our local preachers should adopt the plan of hiring chain of slavery? Yes, stand at your posts without provision for compensations of themselves out to churches, with liberty to continue tion, for you are not your own-you belong to Christ," in secular pursuits. St. Paul supported himself

it is truly noble, and we can scarcely imagine a more income to him-that his Sabbaths should contribute, vided for by the Discipline. Against them our rebesides his expenses, to the secular gains of his sec- marks do not apply. ular days. We cannot believe that such an one can be found among us; we believe that the local min- his subject refers more to located, rather than local O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

note, all the expenses necessarily incurred by his min- the former we shall speak hereafter. isterial labors, his expense of time, taken from his sec- It has been asked by one of the former, how the case ular pursuits, as well as expenses of travelling-so stands in respect to superannuated preachers? This that he shall not suffer loss.

That this is a just view of the subject is clear, he dies; the terms are the same for all, able or feeble, truth-their unequalled and unrequited labors-the

2. The other officers we have mentioned could ened with the church which was neither hot nor cold-At the last Providence Conference, Dr. Bond, an claim remuneration if local preachers can. We have spew them out of the mouth. To truly generous old member, by the way, of "the Independent Order said the church provides no compensation for them, minds they are a moral emetic. because they sustain no pecuniary loss in their serviseemed to understand was a serious evil in New Eng- ces, and that it provides for the local preacher only be- son somewhere says, that according to our views, the cause he sustains loss, and only to the extent of his ministry is not a profession, to be chosen or refused at loss, and beyond this calls for the labors of both in discretion, but a rocation; no one can enter it but he view only of the final reward on the same princi- who is divinely called, and he should never leave it. ple that it demands the services of the itinerancy, Even if he is disabled, still, like the Levite of old. he vexatious duties than have local preachers. If, then, in his divine vocation. Hence the Methodist church not merely expenses are to be indemnified, but gain does not cast back again to the world her disabled

former. But who admits the idea for a moment? first, we never heard in any other portion of our Now we say of these last, in respect to compensation work of compensation (except for expenses) to local for preaching, that while earning a competent livelipreachers. In England they are a most laborious hood, they are morally, though not legally, bound to of the regular preachers, and they are abroad about tously, and where they have charge of churches in every Sabbath, sounding the alarm among all the cir- the absence of a regular pastor, receive the compenthe churches; but any other reward we soberly believe was paid at a rate per sermon which would amount In Philadelphia and Baltimore they supply (or used to) preaching. Now we suppose we know the case referred

remark, that it corresponds precisely with the forego- did not receive, at the above rate, more than half ing views. There are two references to the remune- that proportion. He had, therefore, a right to think ration of local preachers in the Discipline. One was that the arrangement was, to say the least, as liberal on a provision to supply the circuits in the absence of the his own part as on that of the church, and there is travelling preachers, in the early times when the con- documentary evidence showing that every cent of the preachers, or impair their influence among the people, ferences were few and distant, and the preachers had money thus received was, the same year, given to the who, from their congregational training under a ministry | to spend weeks in attending them. In such cases local preachers, and even exhorters, were to be employed to travel the circuit, and "be paid for their We repeat, that, with the exception made, we think "all things" which he "can do through Christ strengthly and usefully put their muscular hands to the gospel time in proportion to the allowance of the travelling there is no ground for dissatisfaction with our local ening him. preachers."

Local Preachers to have an Allowance in Given Cases. We believe it the duty of our preachers and people to Whenever a local preacher fills the place of a travelling preacher by the approbation of the presiding

We believe it the duty of our preachers and people to encourage every where the useful labors of the local elder, he shall be paid for his time a sum proportional ministry; to hunt out young men of ability in the lay than vain. shall be paid by the circuit at the next quarterly meeting, if the travelling preacher whose place he filled cases, out of the allowance of the travelling preacher. portant appointments; it would develope their abilities he may apply to the quarterly meeting conference, ficient a system of local preaching as the Middle who may give him what relief they judge proper, after the allowance of the travelling preachers and of States or even England itself? their wives, and all other regular allowances, are dis-

section, and we ask him if the provision for "an al- the principle of self sacrifice, of labor for God, not lowance" in these "given cases" does not imply for ourselves, and that while they are, in the provithat in all other cases none is designed? And what dence of God, allowed to receive for themselves and are these given cases? none other than those in which families a comfortable subsistence by secular pursuits, the local preacher is employed in the regular work their brethren of the itinerancy have no such resource. under the Presiding Elder.

long circuits require the absence of the minister and It puts the whole question (if indeed there ever was of the local ministry, repel all croakers who would crethe aid of the local preachers in the administration of one) at rest. "If a local preacher be distressed in his ate alienation between you and your itinerant brethren. temporal circumstances," that is by not receiving his Our common work is to spread scriptural holiness ling ministry is abundant, an ordained local preacher travelling expenses, or by too frequent labors exhaust- over the land. Let us do this with one heart, not is, we think, unknown. This we believe a comprehen- ing his strength or time, "he may apply to the Quar- stopping to discuss questions of dollars and cents, but sive view of the relation of the local preachers in our terly Conference;" not to the societies themselves, thanking God, who gives us our daily bread, and will church. Of course we speak not here of the condi- but to their lay officers in quarterly conference assem- reward us at last with the inheritance which is incortions involved in this relation, such as responsibility to bled, "who may give him what relief they judge ruptible and that fadeth not away. proper;" that is, evidently, not pay him a claim for In regard to their compensation, we remark that wages, a quid pro quo, but lend a brotherly hand to Methodism proceeds on the general principle of making lift him out of embarrassments occasioned by his zeal every resource available for the work of God; hence, for the cause of God. It is as clear here as noon-day, We find in the Kentucky Christian Inteligencer, (a beside her regular ministry, she has as auxiliaries, her that no compensation of local preachers is contempaper, by the way, which battles slavery most hearticlass-leaders, exhorters, local preachers, &c., and in plated, except in only one case; that is, where they ly,) the following extract from a Fourth of July all these arrangements she has never sordidly stooped are employed under the Presiding Elder in the place speech, by B. F. Bradley, in that state, the present to consider the quid pro quo principle. Her voice to of a regular preacher, and that in all other cases they month. It is but one of the strong indications of the all her children virtually is, "You belong not unto are expected to labor as other lay officers of the abolition movement in that state. yourselves, for you are purchased with a price; com- church gratuitously, and that provision is made where "There is another evil, darker still, and a deeper bine then to spread Scriptural holiness over the land: they have "distressed" themselves by such labors, stain resting upon, and corroding our body politic. you who are called from on high to the exclusive work by which their brethren are not to indemnify them by of God, go forth, suffer and labor, not expecting a re- "wages," but generously help them out of their dis- a plague spot-a gangrening sore upon our system

Among a class of Baptists in the South, and also in quences. The like results could not fail to follow, if our souls? This, we say, is virtually the voice of the church; thus in an emergency, but warned the churches against the necessity. There are, as we said in our repulsive anomaly in the the system than that of a lo- former note, "honorable cases in which local preach-

After all, we think the alarm expressed by some on umphantly

istry would repel him as unworthy their goodly broth- preachers. With now and then an exception, a man of too contracted capacity to comprehend our noble By providing for the local preacher's expenses, as ministerial system, we have found among the latter a above, we of course include, as stated in our former steadfast co-operation with our general scheme; of

gentleman's well known inability, both of head and heart, to appreciate our system, would render it no 1. From the fact that, as above stated, the principle hazard to pass him in silence. The fact that he of gain, pro rata, according to the amount of labor, is writes in a sheet implacably, though impotently hostile not recognized in the constitution of the church, even to our cause, is sufficient demonstration of his spirit. for the travelling ministry, which has to sacrifice all He has doubtless a legal right to do so. So he might secular occupations. Our whole system of ministerial claim a legal right to associate with the calumni support presents the single idea of a comfortable liv- ators of his own family, if any such there were ing, varied only as the number in families varies, to be but there are moral principles which are as high rovided by the "allowance." the "table expenses," above legal ones as the heavens are above the earth, and by the public funds for the preacher and his fam- The Methodist, and especially the Methodist preachily while he lives, and for his widow and orphans when er, who, witnessing the trials of his brethren for the active or superannuated, and though in a few instances sufferings of themselves, their wives and their little these terms are surpassed by the competence or gen- ones for lack often of the common comforts of lifeerosity of individual churches, yet it not as a matter of their old men descending, after lives of untold toil, to contract, but of discretionary liberality. The sys- the grave in want-their young men falling prematem does not contemplate it it contemplates simply turely but heroically at their posts—the man, we say, his living, and that of his family when he goes to whoever he may be on God's earth, who, nominally heaven. In the majority of cases the Disciplinary allied with such men, can associate himself secretly terms are not met. Is it, then, to be supposed for a or openly with those whose work it is unremittingly moment that this system allows the local preacher to to embitter the sufferings of his brethren, is below the make his living in the world, indemnify himself for his furthest reach even of our humble respect. Were he preaching expenses, and put gain into his pocket be- an open and earnest enemy, he could be better regarded. All good men should do with such as God threat-

uply with a support. Some of these subordinate should have some service assigned him about the temers certainly have more arduous, confining and ple, by which he can sustain himself and still stand de from religious labors in the case of the latter, men, but provides, theoretically at least and practicalconfess we cannot imagine why not also in the ly in part, for their support. In England they are now fully supported; in this country their condition is im-3. The usages and actual Discipline of the church proving yearly, but most of them among ourselves enfirm our view of the subject. In respect to the have to engage in some other employment for a living. lass, and study hard as well as work hard. Their preach on the same terms mentioned above in regard bors are interwoven on a printed plan with those of to local preachers; that is, in ordinary cases, gratuihits-much of their journeying is done on foot- sation allowed local preachers in such instances. The where they must use horses the expense is paid by writer above referred to mentions the case of one who would be considered by both a disgrace. In all other to a salary of about \$500 a year. With his charearts of this country we believe the same custom exists, acteristic degree of sincerity, he leaves the readn our middle cities the local ministry is numerous, er to suppose that this was his demand for occasional nearly all the churches once at least on the Sabbath, to, and if so it was one in which the superannuated and have printed plans of labor for the regions round preacher had the regular charge, under the Presiding about-but such a thing as pocketing gain from their Elder, of a competent city church, one of those cases labors, besides travelling expenses, is we believe un- in which the Discipline allows the local treachers a compensation "proportionate to the allowance of a In regard to the actual law of the Discipline, we travelling preacher," but in which the superannuated

In conclusion, we would say a word to both p ministry; and we have gone into this discussion not The other passage is Sec. IX., Part 2, of the Disci- from an apprehensio of any existing cvil, but in answer to inquiries, and for the exposition of a part of his voice, and, like the prophet, have his word in their our economy which seems not clearly understood. f a travelling preacher; which sum ranks whom God may have called to this work and church may only train and use such as he shall furnish. were either sick or necessarily absent: or, in other tors should call local preachers often to the more im-2. It a local preacher be distressed in his temporal and remove an unreasonable prejudice from the minds umstances, on account of his service in the circuit, of the people. Why cannot New England have as ef-

appreciate rightly their position, and to bear in mind We beg the reader to notice the heading of this that our ministry, both itinerant and local, is based on but labor often in want and untold privations, and Look again at the second paragraph in the section. leave their families dependent. Especially, brethren

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

blackens our sheen? 'Tis slavery-domestic slavery threatening it with the most loathsome and terrible of slavery. I appeal to my own soul, implanted by

· Slavery is death! I appeal to our Declaration of Independence, pro claiming equal and unalienable rights; I appeal to our illustrious sires, heroes of the Revolution; to

Slavery is worse than death! I appeal to the great God of the Universe, the God

f man: through all his works he proclaims. Freedom is the birthright of man! Men of Kentucky, free born men, men of free born discipline, Sabbath Schools, Missions, &c., and even sires, to you I appeal! is slavery right? Every pul-Enough, enough, slavery is wrong, liberty is right. as we do for them, but this is all. You who without abilities for preaching, can, nevertheless, serve the church as exhorters, leaders, stewards, trustees, S. gratuitous preaching. We need not paint the conse- our bleeding sires still exist in our midst, and animate Does not their blood, shed upon a thousand fields in the cause of freedom, bid us loose the

> 'They never fail who die In a great cause: the block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs But still their spirits walk abroad."

Yes, the spirits of Washington and of Jefferso cal preacher standing forth amidst such an arrange-ment, desiring that his services should be a source of der," but these are special and temporary ones, prosoon shall that dark spot, slavery, which has so long dimmed and blackened our glorious banner, be blotted out, and the stars and the stripes, unstained, wave tri-

METHODIST QUARTERLY.

The July number of this valuable publication has been received. The engraving is a portrait of Dr. L. Pierce, of Georgia Conference-quite unlike the Doc- He dies; and angels and men exclaim, "Servant tor, though otherwise tolerably well executed: the God, well done outline of features is correct, but the characteristic expression is far from being so, and to our eye is any George W. Lane, from the German of Baumgartenthing but prepossessing.

ART. I. Is a sketch of Cromwell's life and characwriter who has contributed several articles of substantial merit heretofore. Its chief value is, that it ex-Puritan Hero which has latterly been asserted by symmetrical nonsense. writers of liberal politics. Cromwell is interesting ART, IV. By Rev. C. F. Cruse, is a well written and even in his faults as the true impersonation of his age commendatory review of Prof. Turner's "Companion --the complete man of his times. England never be- to the book of Genesis." It gives a good synopsis of fore, nor since, stood in a more commanding position that work. than at the period of his power, and the best features of her later constitution are owing to the struggles of his times. The tone of the article may be inferred Caldwell, of Dickinson College. The Professor confrom the last paragraph.

ras a governing spirit have been highly favorable to makes out, we think, a decisive argument. se of civil liberty, and the gratitude of enfranchised nations is due to Oliver Cromwell. Though he did not establish republicanism in England, he gave zil, by Robert Athow West, Esq., the able reporter of of the Second James. For the blessings secured by the revolution, and confirmed by the settlement of the mendation." Hanoverian dynasty, the British Islands are indebted to the leaders of the great rebellion, and especially to those who accomplished the death of the faithless

ART. II. On "The Living Ministry," presents some The improving views on this subject, which are extending among us, are a most gratifying indication. It is the boast of Methodism that it is the child of ty for Mr. Brownson's reply. Providence. It claims no higher authority for its whole omical system than its providential adaptation. Providence has advanced it to a position in which one of its most urgent demands is an improved standard of ministerial ability, and the church is happily conscious of the demand and is providing for it. In England, munificent means have been furnished for it. The Weslevan Theological Schools are a noble destration of the continued vigor of Methodism, and of its inherent power of adaptation to circumstances. Their existence and liberal endowment are glorious proofs but not more so than the fact, that they are copies from no foreign models, but are purely methodistic in their construction and discipline. American Methodism is attempting the same important improvement. has the following remark on the subject:

A theological training for the ministry is absolutely necessary-we do not say whether in or out of school. t does not matter with us where this knowledge is obas has formerly been the case. This was more than doubted, we think, by the lamented Dr. Fisk. It is an those called of God, and accepted by the church to be e, it is the duty of the minister to be so instructed; display of the power of God as we have not witand if he has not all the helps that are desirable, and nessed for a long time! as he has. And let him not be discouraged by anything short of an impossibility. His call of God, if he is faithful to that call, is a pledge that he shall suc ceed. Christ is with him; and even this is among the

It will be perceived that we do not urge this training in order to make ministers; but for those who are called of God to be ministers-who have already heard hearts as a burning fire shut up in their bones-on whom necessity is laid-and who groan out, "Wo is unto me if I preach not the gospel." But to educate theologically for the ministry, as a profession, is worse God will provide for himself; and the As Christ has given no express instructions to the nurch on this subject, we may follow his example, He selected his disciples, and then educated them for just he first tought of God, before they are sent of God. Jesus Christ never made an apostle of any man

writer. He concludes with the following important publisher has paid to authors \$135,000 in five years.

m the language of their commission, and from the gations may be varied by the providence of God. For Society, \$27 00.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends.

And ministers may, by sickness or casualty, be so disabled as to unfit them for the work of the sanctuary. In all such cases God does with his servants as he sees fit; and they must be resigned to his will. But how persons called of God to enter into the ser-

vice of the church, can in a few years leave that sere and engage in secular callings, or enter the arena has supplanted the love of souls. Have not such forgotten their calling? If they still felt, wo is unto us

may not the blood of souls be found in the skirts of upon the church. Ministers leaving the pulpit for the orum, the sanctuary for the exchange, the cure o souls for some worldly avocation, are a spectacle to angels. Not a few such, with the loss of their spirituality, have lost also the respect and confidence of the church. Their last days have been imbittered, and their sun has set behind a cloud!

How must it be, also, with such ministers when they present themselves for final judgment at the bar of which thou hast given us, when these souls have been is one of the practical publications of the day. neglected for honor, wealth, or ease? when active ears have been taken from the church and given to Will God say to such, "Well done, good ter ve into the joy of your Lord?" We confess we fear. God save us from such a critical position!

with labor, has a consciousness of unremitting fidelity o his Master; who, having stood long first and foremost in the ranks, doing battle with sin and Satan, is onorably scarred in the service of the church. The end of such a one is more than peaceful; it is glorihe has finished his course, he is now ready to be offered up, and there is laid up for him a crown of glory. Waiting for his discharge, a moment in ecstacy, he the day. It will principally consist of new music, and twenty-two unappointed. The balance will be appointed twenty-two unappointed. The balance will be appointed to the old officers, and the day. It will principally consist of new music, and

Happy, if with my latest breath I may but gasp his name; Preach him to all, and cry in death, Behold! Behold the Lamb!"

ART. III. Is a translation, by our old friend, Prof. a young theologian of the evangelical party of Germany. It is on "The Sign of the Prophet Jonah," ter, by Rev. D. Curry, of New York Conference-a and in our humble opinion, is worthy only of the crazed reveries of Baron Swedenborg. It is interesting, howpresses the more favorable estimates of the great torturing the plain common sense of scripture into

ART. V. Is an able defence of the study of elocuion as a preparation for public speaking, by Prof. tends against Whately for a thorough training in the The influences of the civil commotions in which he art, including its most elementary principles, and

ART. VI. Is a review of Kidder's late work on Braa death-blow to monarchical tyranny. The restora-tion of the Stuarts was but the oscillation of the revolutionary sphere, while its progress toward liberty senting a competent view of the book, and in a manwas not permanently retarded; and though the old ner which cannot fail to entertain the reader. Mr. tyranny was for a time resuscitated, it had received a West says, in conclusion, "Altogether the book is one nortal wound, and finally expired with the abdication of those books that are books, and has our cordial com-

ART. VII. Is a review and smart castigation of Brownson, the Everythingite of Boston. It is happily written, and sweeps away to the right and left the sophistical plausibilities of the Roman Neophyte, with most sensible thoughts on ministerial qualification. a nonchalance truly amusing. It is one of the best efforts of the Editor. We shall give his remarks on the case of Galileo hereafter, and look with some curiosi-

ART. VIII. Critical Notices.

This is a good number, though, upon the whole, not equal to some of its late predecessors. It is instructive, and several articles the reader will mark for permanent use: but if we except the editorial article, it lacks the vivacity and nerve which are requisite to give popularity and a strong impression to such works. If it is proper to discriminate, we should call the first article the most valuable, the seventh the most entertaining. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor,-As it will be time soon for holding From recent measures among us, it may be said to be our camp-meetings in New England, will it not be already secured, and not only our children, but our- well for those who think of attending those meetings. selves shall see its beneficent results. The reviewer to prepare themselves fully to be useful, and go to the meetings resolved to labor for God and the salvation of souls. Are our camp-meetings what they used to be? Are instances of sanctification, conviction and conversion as common at those meetings now as forained, only so that it be acquired. It is a question, merly? Has there not been a falling off in these reowever, whether this training can be had in the work, spects for a few years past? Who that reflects on the sudject, can but arrive at this conclusion? Now, C. Stone, F. A. Crafts, C. F. Allen, E. A. Hell inquiry in the minds of many, whether it is not the dear brethren and sisters, shall we not go to our luty of the church to take the incipient steps for the camp-meetings this year to labor for God, and prayestablishment and endowment of an institution, where ing for the descent of the Holy Ghost on the people. her ministers, may be more fully instructed for the work in which they are to engage. However this may

WESLEYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

" LOLL	1 .1.	indecarron	BUCILITI.
Received	from	Millbury,	\$175
46	66	Natick,	1 23
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66	44	Weston,	2 00
66	4.6	Danvers,	1 45
66	66	Marlborough,	90
6.6	66	Chelsea,	4 45
		F. RAND, Treasurer.	
	-		-

AMERICAN AUTHORS .- A work was some time since the work in which he designed them to engage. They published, entitled American Facts, in which it is were with him three years, going out and in before stated that the Harpers of New York are said to have tural Science; John H. Twombly, A. B., Teach paid Mr. Prescott \$7,500 (£1,500) for the first edition Mathematics: Miss Isabella Hill, Preceptres a and manner of life; and so far from being illiterate, as is often said, they were endowned by Heaven, and of his "Conquest of Mexico," and to have offered Teacher of the Ornamental branches theroughly furnished unto every good word and work. double that sum, (which was declined,) for the entire "It is worthy of notice, that those who were Christ's copyright. In two years the sale of "Barnes' Notes" apostles were first his disciples; to intimate, that men yielded the author alone more than \$5,000. President Day has received more than \$25,000 (£5,000) for branches of study, but in no case do the charge who was not first his scholar or disciple." - Dr. A. an Algebra; and Dr. Webster had about the same regular instruction exceed \$6 67 per term, exsum from a spelling-book (!); and all these retained We must give another quotation from this judicious their copyright in future editions. A Philadelphia

A very important question is proposed in connection | MISSIGNARY REPORT CORRECTED. -- The report with this subject. When do the obligations of Christian ministers, as such, cease? We have supposed Please correct it so that it may read thus: Springnature and fitness of things, they could cease only field, Wesley Chapel, by R. S. Rust, \$20 of which to with life. We cannot pretend to say how these obli- constitute Cheeny Bigelow life member of the Parent R. S. RUST.

Worcester, Mass., July 19, 1845

LITERARY.

Dowling's History of Romanism .- This is a fine

large volume, giving, in considerable detail, the hispolitical strife and aspire to offices of trust and tory of the Papacy from the beginning down to the blument, we do not understand. Something un- present time, including the late movements in England doubtedly is wrong. We fear that love of the world and Germany, with full chronological tables and analytical indices. It supplies a desideratum. We have we preach not the gospel, would they do so? The full discussions of the doctrines and usages of Poperv. apostles continued their work until death or martyrdom but no comprehensive and, at the same time, popular losed their career. It may be said of them emphati- history of it. Mr. Dowling's work includes the leading events of its history-its corruptions, especially, are exposed with an unsparing hand, and form a pic-"No man, having put his hand to the plough, and ture of appalling enormity. It is written in a popular looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." And style-perhaps a little too much ad captandum. Its enthose who desert the walls of Zion? Every minister gravings are numerous and finely executed. The book should tremble at the thought of retiring from the will doubtless be popular, and cannot fail to produce work to which God has called him, without the divine a profound conviction of the terrible iniquity of anti-This course has brought no little discredit | Christ. It will be issued on Monday next, and can be

> HARPERS' FAMILY BIBLE, No. 33, has been received by Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

No 7 of the Encyclopedia of Domestic Economic Here are we, Lord, and -what? The souls has been received by Waite, Peirce & Co.. Boston. It

THE AMERICAN PULPIT, edited by Richard S. Rust, and faithful servants, ye have been faithful over a few A.M .- The second number of this new work is out. things, I will make you rulers over many things: en- It contains sermons by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., and Rev. Charles Adams, and a sketch of a funeral God counted me faithful, says the apostle, putting sermon. We have not yet had time to read them, me into the ministry. And next to the joy of heaven but the names of their authors are a guaranty of their tion, with one exception, rose. must be the joy of the man of God, who, worn out character. \$1 per year, Reid & Rand, 3 Cornhill, Boston.

church music, by Messrs. Mason and Webb. From police officers to serve the city, who were in the He has fought a good fight, he has kept the faith, sheets that we have examined, we are convinced that of drinking ardent spirits. Accordingly the Management of the spirits of drinking ardent spirits. among the tunes are many by Mr. Charles Zeuner. pointed at another time.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

The Maine Conference commenced its sess this city this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'c Bishop Janes is present in usual health, and instead of Bishop Waugh, who, on account a ffliction, will not be present. The Bishop op-Conference by reading the Scriptures, singing prayer. W. H. Pilsbury was elected Moore, assistant secretary.

After the Conference was organized, the Bis dressed us briefly, but pointedly, and in the Christian kindness. Should the same spirit h into all our hearts, and fostered by us indivi would render our session harmonious and pro-The P. Elders were appointed a commit

nation. After considerable discussion, it was sit with closed doors, during examination of a Dr. Dempster, agent for the Newbury Institu introduced to the Conference. Prayer by Br. inson. Adjourned

At 3, P. M., Br. D. Fuller preached at Chesnut In the evening, Br. J. Hobart preached in same and Br. J. Thwing at Bracket Street THURSDAY, 8 A. M. - Introductory exercises E. Streeter. Committee of nomination

Stewards-H. Nickerson, D. B. Randall, A. P.

nard. Sabbath Schools - J. Young, M. R. H. P. French, D. Waterhouse, D. Higgins cern-B. Jones, A. P. Hillman, O. Huse P. J. Thwing, R. H. Stinchfield, A. Hate -C. Baker, D. Fuller, P. Burgess, M. W. gins. Slavery-C. W. Morse, P. C. Rich well, J. Allen, D. F. Quimby. Bible Co George, D. Hutchinson, T. Greenhalgh, 1 ton, A. Alton. Tract Cause-P. Jaques. F. A. Soule. Publication of the Minutes - W bury, A. Moore, S. P. Blake, Sand Sabbath-E. Streeter, A. Church, J. W. Atk. Mugford, I. W. Moore. Finance-H. M. B. Higgins, J. Gerry. Peace-J. Clough, H. M. G. Pratt, R. Day, H. W. Latham. Education

len, J. Hobart, E. Shaw, B. Bryant, A. Moore After spending an hour or more in the exof character, the class to be ordained de called in and examined by the Bishon H. about thirty minutes in the examination. He was in the spirit of love and kindness mainly upon two points,-holiness and pers At the close of the address, to which we lis great pleasure and satisfaction, the Confer gaged in prayer for the blessing of the great Head

the church to rest upon the candidates for ordinate There are present from other Conferences, Dr. 0 of the Wesleyan University, Br. C. K. True, of Y Conference, and Brs. Stevens and Spaulding of

In the afternoon and evening there was preaching Brs. A. P. Hillman, Stevens, of N. H. Conference C. Munger, of Providence Conference. FRIDAY, S A. M. Conference met according to

urnment. Prayer by Father Hall. Voted. To excuse Br. E. Streeter from serving umittee on the sanctification of the Sabbath. Co Br. Atwell to fill the vacancy. After effecting sa

other changes, not important to notice, Voted, to struct the committee on Finance to report a plan benevolent operations.

The following brethren were elected to Des ders: A. J. Webster, C. D. Pilsbury, B. B. B. hausen, E. M. Foster, E. H. Gammon, W. McDon N. E. Rumery, H. Chase, C. C. Whitney, E. F. Bla D. Staples, J. C. Frazier, C. C. Covel. Admitted full connection, R. G. Eaton, J. McMillan. Ther others to be brought forward to-morrow. The class unusually large. We are progressing quite ra as there is much business to be done, we do not cipate a very short session. Public worship this after noon and evening; preaching by J. W. Atkins and C K. True. Yours, &c., Portland, Me., July 18, 1845.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM.

The next term of this institution will comm the first Wednesday in August and continue fiftee weeks. The Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M., has recent been elected Principal, and Miss Isabella Hill, Precent tress; both of whom are expected to commen services with the commencement of the ensuing The several departments of the board of in will be filled as follows: Rev. Robert Allyn, A. Principal and Teacher of Mental and Moral S. Wm H Bussell A M Teacher of Ancient dern Languages: Isaac T. Goodnow, Teacher

The prices for tuition continue as hereto the common English studies per term of 15 wer \$4 00. Additional charges are made for the hi the ornamental branches and book keeping. Burd furnished for \$1 37 1-2 per week.

M. Rayman

Sec'y of the Board of Trustee N. B. Will ministers, especially those of the Net England Conferences, please introduce the above tice to their people, and otherwise interest the in favor of our school. All other friends of the I tution are cordially solicited to continue the effortsth have heretofore so cheerfully made to extend the p tronage and increase the interest of the school

NOTICE-CLASS MEETINGS.

At the Preachers' Meeting held Monday, July 21s the following resolutions in relation to class mechals were adopted: 1. Resolved, That each preacher of this meeting be

requested to preach on the subject of class meeting on the first Sabbath morning in August next. 2. Resolved, That the above be furnished for public S. Cushing, Sec cation in Zion's Herald.

MINUTES OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

The Minutes are now in the hands of the profit and will be published this week. Orders may be to D. H. Ela, over 37 Cornhill.

REV. J. B. HUSTED .- This brother's name was D inserted in the copy of the Minutes we receive the N. England Conference. It should have be mentioned that he was transferred to Providence ference, and stationed at Providence Westomission was doubtless accidental.

The Pittsburg Journal says that the Rev. E. Smith Scottite preacher of that city, startled his congregation tion on Sunday last, by the announcement that he discovered some new ideas; and declared that gre changes, or revelations, would visit this count five years. His hearers have their surmises as to he discoveries; yet his views of things, his plans, &c. will not be broached until next Sunday. He asked permission of his congregation before annot intention to lecture upon the subject. "All who sa willing that I should speak my mind freely, pleas stand up," said he; whereupon the whole congrega-

RIGHT-THE POLICE OVERHAULED.-A COMMI tee of the Board of Aldermen reported last " THE PSALTERY is the title of a new work on that it was not expedient to appoint constables

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor,-The N. E. Conference, at its re session, requested their Secretary to forward to Herald for publication all resolutions passed by body which contemplated the action of the preaduring the year. In accordance with such requ herewith transmit to you the following acts.
C. Adams, Sec. of N. E. C. Boston, July 12, 1845.

Resolved, That the committee on the Minute structed to have published the entire Minutes merence in pumphlet form. [The commit Cushing, Willard Smith, and D. L. Winslow Resolved, That it is the duty of the P. E. e that the stewards of each appo nference a proper certificate of the claims an eipts of the preachers.

Ordered, That the preachers at N. Bennet S. omfield St., Church St., Odeon, at Salem bridgeport and Roxbury, be managers, in b Ordered, That M. Trafton, pastors of the hurches at Springfield, A. B. Merrill, Esq., ar lders of Springfield and Worcester Districts, be tors to the Wesleyan Academy at the next .

Ordered, That J. Hascall, S. Remington, I ling, C. Adams, and J. Porter, act as trustees Resolved, That the members of the confere

se their best endeavors, in the course of the proinference year, to obtain at least an average w subscribers for Zion's Herald. Resolved, That we recommend to the publish Herald to charge each preacher receiv either by obtaining new subscribers, or co

nes from old subscribers. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend this ect to the consideration and co-operation [In connection with the above resolutions coning the Herald, it was Resolved, That the able

ner in which the Zion's Herald is edited and man highly appreciated by this conference. King, be a committee to recommend appropriation the Preacher's Aid Society. Resolved, That we recommend the observance first Friday in September next to be observed.

a day of fasting and prayer in all our societies, for revival of the work of God, and that public med be held on that day.

Ordered, That the first Sabbath evening is nonth be observed for a Missionary Concert, at hird Sabbath evening in the month as the Sa

School Concert. In reference to a memorial to the conferen Lynn Common Station, against the connect Resolved, That we respect the advice of our

ren given in the memorial, and that, as indi-members of this conference, we will take the se nto serious consideration.

Bishop Janes presented the following name First Year, C. K. True, J. Sanborn, M. Second Year, P. Crandall, B. F. Lumbord, J. W. rill. Third Year, S. Remington, M. Raymondams. Fourth Year, J. A. Merrill, J. D. Bra

Resolved. That the practice of preachers w embers of this body, of taking the time of the erence to go abroad for purposes of visiting or ess, except in extreme cases, ought to be di

nced and discontinued. Resolved, That we recognize with heart-felt Aid Society during the past year and that re can to increase our collections for the ome, and, if possible, secure at least ten ce

mber throughout the confere Resolved. That we concur fully in the sursending preachers away from the seat of the ence to preach during its session, and to obvia ecessity of this practice, to supply our pu

such occasions by other means.

Whereas, the offering of the Lord's pray. conclusion of the first prayer, on occasions of worship, as directed by the Discipline, as some glected among us, therefore, Resolved, That we regret the decline of the

use special diligence to revive it; and for will endeavor to engage our congregations, an ticularly the church members, to join us in audib peating the Lord's prayer.

J. Porter, T. Rich, Esq., and D. Smith, wer cointed a Visiting Committee to the Weslevan

WALTHAM.

Understanding that a wrong impression has been ceived from a communication in the Herald of 21st, and possibly from another in a late number of church and society in Waltham, you will permit make the following explanation. I had particul ference in those communications to a class of rearages, which have been wholly cancelled house, or a mortgage on the principal part of was held some years by Sereno Fisk, Esq., of w was purchased by the trustrees some fitteen since for the sum of eighteen hundred dolls hand. The money was obtained on a loan

nally responsible. Since that transaction of pews has yielded a surplus over and above est on the loan, to be appropriated towards ig the debt, or to be otherwise used as the t judge best. The congregations have in e, and the present prospect is, that out noney will be raised for the support of preach esent Conference year, as at any former period rger part of the sum required being already ple

responsible persons. In addition to the fifty dollars subscribed by the absent brethren, as mentioned in my last, the tr have just received a present, from one indiviforty dollars, silver currency, for the support gospel among us in future, and the offer, from an fifty dollars towards repairing the meeting And from order and system pursued in the in ent of our present financial concerns, togeth the interest and zeal manifested by the brethr isters, for the prosperity of our Zion, we ha reason to doubt but that the Lord will crown our

with abundant success. Waltham, Jely 12th, 1845.

WESTPORT POINT CAMP MEETIN Dear Br. Stevens, - Yesterday I visited the C a which this meeting has been appointed, ta very pleasant one. The Grove is near from the wharf, half amule from The ground is dry; a little inc est, which will make the seats rise as y

stand, and it is free from stones with a fe e ground is better shaded than E neyard camp ground. The harbor is mu r than the harbor of either of the abov -indeed, I may say it is a first-rate place. As this meeting is a substitute for the We Grove meeting, we hope to meet with our friend the Vineyard, Nantucket, Providence, East Green istol, Newport, and, in fact, all ou can make it convenient to attend. What say, brethren! Shall we have a ger

old the Lord's hand is not shortened that it ave; neither his ear heavy that it cannot he New Bedford, July 18, 1845. Appison Wood.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY

Come one, come all - saint and

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Christian Register tarian) in an article last week on Harvard College precates the introduction of a political influen reform movement which is now going on, but We fear not the issue, and have no doubt arge majority of the voters of Massachuset , as ever, be found on the liberal side." the Christian Watchman (Baptist) says - "The the state will now bear in mind, that the arian paper in the state has been the first t on political parties and religious sects by name ready to assist Unitarians in maintaining undi

Possession of Harvard College."-Bos. Recorder CELIBACY.-It is urged by a Roman catholic op, Geiger of Switzerland, who has published a in defence of the celibacy of the priesthood should marriage be allowed to the R. C. clergy

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Maine Conference commenced its session in city this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock by this (wednesday) in usual health, and presides ad of Bishop Waugh, who, on account of family tion, will not be present. The Bishop opened the frence by reading the Scriptures, singing, and er. W. H. Pilsbury was elected secretary; A.

ed us briefly, but pointedly, and in the spirit of ed as brieny, our pould the same spirit be infused n. After considerable discussion, it was voted to Ath closed doors, dating Newbury Institute, was

duced to the Conference. Prayer by Br. Hut 1 3, P. M., Br. D. Fuller preached at Chesnut St. be evening, Br. J. Hobart preached in same place, Br. J. Thwing at Bracket Street.

at aspar, S A. M. — Introductory exercies by Br. words-II. Nickerson, D. B. Randall, A. F. Bar-

Subbath Schools-J. Young, M. R. Hopkins, L. seach, D. Waterhouse, D. Higgins. Book Con-B. Jones, A. P. Hillman, O. Huse | Periodicalswing, R. H. Stinchfield, A. Hatch. Temperance J. Allen, D. F. Quimby. Bible Cause-N. D.

e Wesleyan University, Br. C. K. True, of N. E. crence, and Brs. Stevens and Spaulding, of N.

A P. Hillman, Stevens, of N. H. Conference, C.

anax, " A. M. Conference met according to ad-

ed. To excuse Br. E. Streeter from serving as too on the sanctification of the Sabbath. Chose Atwell to fill the vacancy. After effecting some

A. J. Webster, C. D. Pilsbury, B. B. Byrne, aples, J. C. Frazier, C. C. Covel. Admitted into iere is much business to be done, we do not antiite a very short session. Public worship this aftern and evening; preaching by J. W. Atkins and C. Yours, &c., H. M. EATON. ortland, Me., July 18, 1845.

SLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM.

est Wednesday in August and continue fifteen The Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M., has recently cipal and Teacher of Mental and Moral Science; H. Bussell, A. M., Teacher of Ancient and Mo-Languages: Isaac T. Goodnow, Teacher of No Science; John H. Twombly, A. B., Teacher of

thes of study, but in no case do the charges dar instruction exceed \$6 67 per term, except for ornamental branches and book keeping. Burd is

a their people, and otherwise interest themselves m are cordially solicited to continue the efforts they heretofore so cheerfully made to extend the paage and merease the interest of the school

NOTICE—CLASS MEETINGS.

the Prenchers' Meeting held Monday, July 21st,

Resolved. That each preacher of this meeting be rested to preach on the subject of class meetings he first Sabbath morning in August next. Resulved, That the above be furnished for public on in Zion's Herald. S. Cushing, Sec

MINUTES

THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE he Minutes are now in the hands of the printer will be published this week. Orders may be sent H. Ela, over 37 Cornhill.

EV. J. B. HUSTED.—This brother's name was not rted in the copy of the Minutes we receive d frem N. England Conference. It should have been tioned that he was transferred to Providence Connce, and stationed at Providence West. The ssion was doubtless accidental.

he Pittsburg Journal says that the Rev. E. Smith. title preacher of that city, startled his congrega on Sunday last, by the announcement that he had overed some new ideas; and declared that great iges, or revelations, would visit this country years. His hearers have their surmises as to his overies; yet his views of things, his plans, &c., not be broached until next Sunday. He asked ntion to lecture upon the subject. "All who are ing that I should speak my mind freely, please d up," said he; whereupon the whole congregawith one exception, rose,

IGHT-THE POLICE OVERHAULED.-A Commitof the Board of Aldermen reported last week, it was not expedient to appoint constables and ce officers to serve the city, who were in the habit rinking ardent spirits. Accordingly the Mayor pointed twenty-two of the old officers, and let nty-two unappointed. The balance will be apted at another time.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor.-The N. E. Conference, at its recent ession, requested their Secretary to forward to the Herald for publication all resolutions passed by that which contemplated the action of the preachers during the year. In accordance with such request I herewith transmit to you the following acts.

C. Adams, Sec. of N. E. Con.

Boston, July 12, 1845.

Resolved. That the committee on the Minutes be acted to have published the entire Minutes of this erence in pamphlet form. [The committee are , Willard Smith, and D. L. Winslow.] Lesolved, That it is the duty of the P. Elders to that the stewards of each appointment send to the ce a proper certificate of the claims and re-That the preachers at N. Bennet Street,

Jid St., Church St., Odeon, at Salem, Cam-port and Roxbury, be managers, in behalf of aference, of the N. E. Education Society. d, That M. Trafton, pastors of the two at Springfield, A. B. Merrill, Esq., and P. Springfield and Worcester Districts, be the the Wesleyan Academy at the next Anni-

That J. Hascall, S. Remington, D. S. Adams, and J. Porter, act as trustees of the ad. That the members of the conference will

best endeavors, in the course of the present year, to obtain at least an average of six ribers for Zion's Herald. That we recommend to the publishers of

rald to charge each preacher receiving the and walk .- 1b. the rate of one dollar per annum, to be paid by obtaining new subscribers, or collecting m old subscribers. d, That we carnestly recommend this whole

to the consideration and co-operation of all ction with the above resolutions concern-

Herald, it was Resolved. That the able manch the Zion's Herald is edited and managed y appreciated by this conference.] Preacher's Aid Society.

Friday in September next to be observed as fasting and prayer in all our societies, for the of the work of God, and that public meetings held on that day. Ordered. That the first Sabbath evening in the

ath he observed for a Missionary Concert, and the Subbath evening in the month as the Sabbath In reference to a memorial to the conference from Common Station, against the connection of

modist ministers and members with secret societies. Resolved. That we respect the advice of our breth a given in the memorial, and that, as individual es of this conference, we will take the subject

Bishon Janes presented the following names of perons appointed by him as Committee of Examination: First Year, C. K. True, J. Sanborn, M. Trafton. and Year, P. Crandall, B. F. Lumbord, J. W. Merrill. Third Your, S. Remington, M. Raymond, C. Aduns. Fourth Year, J. A. Merrill, J. D. Bridge, L.

Resolved, That the practice of preachers who are abers of this body, of taking the time of the conpt in extreme cases, ought to be discountediscontinued.

d. That we recognize with heart-felt gratiaprovement in the funds of the Preacher's during the past year, and that we still elves to use our best endeavors to do what increase our collections for the year to and, if possible, secure at least ten cents per er throughout the conference. olved, That we concur fully in the suggestions

by Bishop Janes in reference to the practice of preachers away from the seat of the conferach during its session, and to obviate the sity of this practice, to supply our pulpits on Whereas, the offering of the Lord's prayer at the

usion of the first prayer, on occasions of public inp, as directed by the Discipline, is so much ned among us, therefore. ial diligence to revive it; and, further, we envor to engage our congregations, and par-

Porter, T. Rich, Esq., and D. Smith, were aped a Visiting Committee to the Wesleyan Uni-

WALTHAM.

inderstanding that a wrong impression has been refrom a communication in the Herald of May nd possibly from another in a late number of the enger," concerning the affairs of the M. E. and society in Waltham, you will permit me to the following explanation. I had particular rea in those communications to a class of old ar-res, which have been wholly cancelled. The or a mortgage on the principal part of the same, some years by Sereno Fisk, Esq., of whom it related by the trustrees some fitteen months the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, cash in The money was obtained on a loan from a s Institution, for which the trustees became perresponsible. Since that transaction, the rent ws has yielded a surplus over and above the inthe loan, to be appropriated towards liquidadebt, or to be otherwise used as the trustees ge hest. The congregations have increased and the present prospect is, that quite as much will be raised for the support of preaching the t Conference year, as at any former period, the part of the sum required being already pledged

addition to the fifty dollars subscribed by the five brethren, as mentioned in my last, the trustees just received a present, from one individual, of dallars, silver currency, for the support of the among us in future, and the offer, from another, dollars towards repairing the meeting house, on order and system pursued in the manage our present financial concerns, together with are rest and zeal manifested by the brethren and less, for the prosperity of our Zion, we have no on to doubt but that the Lord will crown our efforts Waltham, July 12th, 1845.

WESTPORT POINT CAMP MEETING.

har Br. Stevens, - Yesterday I visited the Grove ach this meeting has been appointed, and found ery pleasant one. The Grove is nearly one mile from the wharf, half a mile from the public a few rods from a boiling spring of excellent The ground is dry; a little inclined to the ach will make the seats rise as you go from , and it is free from stones with a few excepground is better shaded than Eastham or ard camp ground. The harbor is much bethe harbor of either of the abovenamed places may say it is a first-rate place. meeting is a substitute for the Wesleyan

ng, we hope to meet with our friends from Nantucket, Providence, East Greenwich, Bristol, Newport, and, in fact, all our friends take it convenient to attend. hren! Shall we have a general rally Come one, come all - saint and sinner.

the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear. Addison Woodard.

New Bedford, July 18, 1845.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

ARVARD COLLEGE. - The Christian Register (Uniin an article last week on Harvard College, dethe introduction of a political influence into novement which is now going on, but says, not the issue, and have no doubt that a orny of the voters of Massachusetts, will ver, he found on the liberal side." To this an Watcharm (Biptist) says-" The people late will now hear in mind, that the leading a paper in the state has been the first to call Parties and religious sects by name to be nitarians in maintaining undivided of Harvard College."-Bos. Recorder.

LIBACY.—It is urged by a Roman catholic bishger of Switzerland, who has published a book of the celibacy of the priesthood, that lage be allowed to the R. C. clergy, they I know it from observation—never be content with only one wife, and it is best, therefore, not to give them any at all."-16.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT BEAVER.

The Pittsburg Annual Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, met at Bridgewater, on the morning
of the 2d inst., at nine o'clock. The exercises were

The Duke of Wellington last week celebrated the
30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, by his cusof the 2d inst., at nine o'clock. The exercises were opened with reading a portion of scripture, singing and prayer, by Bishop Hamline. The Conference embraces about one hundred and fifty ministers. Its territory is nearly equally divided between the three states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, with a small portion of Maryland. The new Bishop (Hamline) makes a favorable impression. He serves to be line) makes a favorable impression. He seems to be Overland Mail from India and China.—The oveminently devotional in his spirit, and frequently makes remarks promotive of this spirit in the Conference.

OVERLAND STAIL FROM 18912 and Conference of the Spirit in the Conference.

The Bhoogtes have been at their old trade again, of business .- Pittsburg Gazette.

tress in Kentucky for a missionary, is stationed under but is of no important.

curred six or seven years ago, and that its reality was evinced in the clearest manner by his Christian life and the United States.

of the Standing Committee, and the Rev. Mr. Price, one of the six Presbyters, who approved Mr. Carey's ordination, in the place of the late estimable Dr. Milnor. The Editor of the Episcopal Recorder says,— declaring his readiness to be confined, notwithstanding glad the demonstrations are so clear, that this General abandoned by the Church."-The Presbylerian.

Summary of Intelligence.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW

On Saturday last, New York was visited by another

Number of buildings: - Broadway, both sides, and eldest son.

The effect of this will be, that in the course of time Whitehall street, 50; Exchange street, all stores and warehouses, 20; Broad street, from public stores to Stone street, both sides, 6); Beaver street, finest stores geniture alone that keeps up the aristocracy. the city, 25; New street, between Broadway and and Broad street, mostly rear buildings, 15; Market-field street, 10; Stone street, 10. Total 190.

On the east side of Broadway, every building from will be well to preserve a copy of them for future refon the east side of broadway, every sunding the will be well change Place, commencing with the Waverly house, erence: Exchange Flace, commencing with the Waverly neuse, to Marketfield street, is utterly consumed, also three or four dwellings below Marketfield. The house on the corner of Stone and Whitehall streets, and two or three dwellings north of Stone street remain comparatively uninjured. Thence to Broad street, Stone street the houndary. Through Broad street from Stone with the houndary of the boundary o to the public stores, within two or three doors of Wall street, the buildings on both sides are all destroyed. A me drawn from the public stores to the Waverly house is the limit on the northwest. In Beaver street all the buildings on both sides are consumed, from the Bowl-Green to within five or six doors of William street. cents, according to the distance. On the west side of Broadway, the buildings are all

olved. That we regret the decline of this anand excellent Methodist usage, and that we will

The New York Tribune says, the total loss will, we shall be charged, when derived out, sesides the regare pretty well satisfied, range from \$5,000,000 to ular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on
\$10,000,000. The Insurance companies are losers of each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in the greater portion of this; and we are told by a gen- two papers. tleman of experience and knowledge, that in his opinapanies have buried one half the capital in this day's ashes.

> ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION AT QUEBEC—One third more of the City in rains!—It is our painful duty to record another disastrous conflagration in Quebec, by which another third of that fated city has been destroyed by fire. From the information before us, we learn that the fire commenced on Saturday night, 28th ult., about 11 o'clk., in St. John's suburbs, and spread with great fury until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, and in its course destroyed about thirteen hundred dwellings, and at least rendered homeless 6000 persons.
>
> On all circulars, handbills or advertisements, which are printed or lithographed on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance. When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.
>
> "Quarto post" is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; "single cap" is the size commonly called writing ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION AT QUEBEC - One third Signs. and in its course destroyed about thirden induced dwellings, and at least rendered homeless 6000 persons.
>
> This fire has destroyed nearly the whole of the St. paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page. This fire has destroyed nearly the whole of the St.
>
> John and part of St. Louis suburbs. It is somewhat remarkable that the fire broke out just one month after the very disastrous fire of the 25th May, and that it to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on the place outside the glacis where it was stopped at that time.

Hitchcook, LL D., President of Amherst College. (except newspapers, and except also circulars, hand-bills and advertisements, as aforesaid,) which shall be venerable predecessor, affords an illustrious, though entirely unassuaing example to all young men, without property, aspiring to usefulness. As the result of quiet, persevering effort, without the advantage of a college course, he has, in his varied spheres of professional duty, shown himself eminent in every department of literature and science, as well as theology; to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A Yale; and for his publications has frequently received magazine is a pamphlet published periodically, in the grateful testimony of the learned in other coun-numbers, containing articles on science, literature, tries, as well as our own. The example of such men politics, news, &c. feel their power, their privilege, their duty-instead of State where published, one and a half cent postage, here and there one such, rising above the mass, and adorning his age, we should soon see many thousands superficial inches, it is to be rated with pamphlet aiming at the same elevation of character, postage.

was appointed, some years ago, by the Bombay gov- as a letter, by weight. ernment to survey the country between the Mediterranean and Red seas, with a view to the execution of a navigable canal. He has now come forward with the result of his researches and explorations on the subject, and that result is an entirely novel proposal, and records and documents of their respective States Instead of a ship canal he recommends a ship raitroad! Instead of a ship canal he recommends a ship railroad! Steam vessels of about 800 tons burden might be received by a gradually inclined plane at either end of the route, on a cradle truck, and transported, in five hours, from the Nile to the Red sea, and vice versa. The distance is 80 miles. A locomotive, adequate to the purpose of drawing a loaded vessel of 800 tons across the desert of Suez, need not have more than three times the power of those in ordinary railroad use. A turn out station in the centre would enable vessels to pass. The whole expense is estimated at the state of the sevential states, to be transmitted to the executive of other States, the governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office and the kind of books or documents enclosed; the package to be addressed to the governor of the State to which it is to be sent.

The three assistant postmasters-general are authorised to send, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to their official duties, or the business of the post-office department, to be duly franked by them as on "official business." vistal on the centre would enable to essels to pass. The whole expense is estimated at within a million sterling. If this proposal should be found practicable it might be applied to the Isthmus of Darien as well as Suez, and if so would put a new to transmit to every the man of the control face upon the commerce and navigation of the world, to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate and the two distant capes of Good Hope and Cape Horn would be surrendered back to the undisturbed exclusively to the business of their respective offices, or to the post-office department. But in every such and unapproached solitude and storms which, for thousands of years, have claimed them as their own.

Consistent.—The declaration of the Pope of Rome against the construction of railways in the Papal States has been followed by a decree forbidding the introduction into his dominions of the dangerous and heretical process of gilding metals by means of gal-

New Roman Catholic College in Edinburgh.

The Roman Catholics have obtained a lease of a large portion of ground at the head of Bruntsfield Links, where they intend to erect a seminary on an extensive scale. It is said that the plans, which are now out of the hands of the architect, include the detailed.

The N. Y. Tribune says that a single gentleman in self upon his "general account with the The N. Y. Tribune says that a single gendental in New York sold last year over ten thousand dollars States" with the amount received, deducting the one per cent, under the head of "moneys received for subworth of grapes from his grounds!

FOREIGN.

The Sentence of death against Maria Joaquina, the Madeira convert, has been annulled after nineteen months' imprisonment, and in lieu thereof, she has been sentenced to remain in prison three months longer, and pay a fine of six dollars, for her refusal to give up the Bible and abjure protestantism! Clearly, the dragon's teeth are not as firmly set as formerly, though his appetite for blood is as strong as ever.—Ib.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE AT BEAVER.

The Pittsburg Annual Conference of the Methodist

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at her moorings in East Boston, on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. The Britannia has made her passage in a little more than 14 1-2 days, having been detained somewhat by the floating masses of ice. The news by this arrival is of no particular importance. To correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Sotomayor, relative to the admission into England of the slave grown sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been laid on the tables of Parliament. The correspondence is somewhat voluminous.

proceeds promptly and rapidly in the transaction plundering all around, just as if there had never J. M. Priest, a colored man, educated by his mis-Our news from China extends to the 20th of March,

tress in Kentucky for a missionary, is stationed under direction of the Presbyterian board of missions at King Willstown, in Africa, and is prosecuting his work in good health and spirits.—Ib.

France, June, 30, 1845.—Wearied by the toil and torment of the last six months, the Chamber of Deputies has thrown over for discussion in the next session as many of the projets de loi on its orders as it was posneral of Gen. Jackson, that his conversion to God oc-curred six or seven years ago, and that its reality was

BISHOP ONDERDONK.—In our last we gave an account of the action of the Board of Trustees of the (Episcopal) General Theological Seminary, at New York, in which they refused by a vote of 41 to 11, to displace the suspended Bishop Onderdonk from his station as a Theological Professor. They also elected Dr. Seabury, the Editor of the Churchman, a member Spain .- Madrid, June 25 .- The Carlists had confi-Dr. Seabury, the Editor of the Churchman, a member Switzerland.--Genera, June 27.—The Sardinian

he had before protested most loudly against it. Institution, so called, must now be either reformed of to effect his escape from prison, and is now at large. This escape is a great mortification to the ultra party, and, of course, a great triumph to the radicals.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state; more

> GERMANY.-The King of Prussia has resolved on putting down with a very high hand every proceeding of a liberal character, to discountenance every person who professes liberal opinions, and, in a word, to make the people understand that they must not presume to think or act for themselves.

afflicting calamity,—nearly two hundred houses were consumed, and it is feared that some twenty lives were lost by the explosion of a saltpetre store. The follow-Sweden .- Stockholm, June 25 .- The laws lately and not go, as heretofore, almost exclusively to the

THE CHEAP POSTAGE LAW.

The estimated insurance is set down at \$2,978,000.

The extent of this calamity, says the Journal of As the new postage law is now in force, we publish, Commerce, has exceeded even the apprehensions of those who witnessed its whole progress from the comnose who with essential the second of the se

When sent any distance over three hundred miles,

shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten On letters dropped in the post-office for delivery in

On the west side of Broadway, the buildings are all destroyed, from Morris street to No. 13, occupied by Mrs. Barker as a boarding-house—this last included.

The New York Tribune says, the total loss will, we

letters in manuscript, or paper of any kind conveyed in the mail, by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or

masters will carefully examine all packages, and rate the postage accordingly. On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every Example of LITERARY Success .- Rev. Edward other kind and description of printed or other matter,

If the example of such men is the common property of the human family—the appropriate "light of the world"—not, surely, from a false delicacy, to be 'put under a bushel,' or reserved for posterity—but to be distinctly held forth, for enlightening and quickening the selfish and indolent, and stignishing the wisets become still right and light of the common text. State wises multished one controlled within the state of the common text of the common and stimulating the wise to become still wiser and better. Did the youth of our land generally know and distance exceeding one hundred miles out of the

daily enlarging their sphere of knowledge, enjoyment and usefulness, blessing their country, and becoming let or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded in the best sense, in every profession, "princes in all that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing marks or signs to serve the purpose of written communications. If not SHIPS ON LAND .- Sir William Cornwallis Harris done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged

own signature, the words, "Post-office business." Exchange newspapers between publishers of news-

MONEY FOR PUBLISHERS.

the following regulation is substituted:

now out of the hands of the architect, include the design of a magnificent cathedral! is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge him-

scriptions," stating the name of the payer, the name of the payee, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faith-ful return to the general post-office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent; which amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States," under the head of "moneys paid for subscriptions," giving the particulars above stated, and render to the general post-office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

WES FPORT CAMP-MEETING.

By the permission of Divine Providence, a Camp-Meeting will be held at Westport Point, fifteen miles west of New Bedford, to commence Aug. 12th, and continue until the 19th. This is a beautiful place—fine harbor; vessels can go up to a good wharf. Half a mile from wharf to the ground.

This meeting will be held especially for the benefit of any individual, belonging to the great family of man, who may be disposed to attend.

F. UPHAM. WHAT MAY BE MAILED.

No packet which shall weigh more than three

per of the town where the office advertised in the pasituated, having the largest circulation, providing it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper, unless specially directed by the postmaster-general.

Trease to direct to Barnstable, Mass., or meet me at the Camp-Meeting at Eastham, Aug. 15.

B. OTHEMAN.

Barnstable, July II, 1245.

P. S. Should any one connected with the Wesleyan University. Wilbraham, Greenwich, Newbury, or any other of our seminaries, answer the above description, and wish employment immediately. I respectfully solicit information with as little delay as possible.

B. O.

to any other city, town or place in the United States, between and from and to which the United States them in rich abundance.

Stafford, Conn. mail is regularly transported under authority of the post-office department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed, or the providing for the conveyance or transportation, by regular trips or at stated periods or intervals, as aforesaid, any letters or other natter transmittable by mail as aforesaid, newspapers, amphlets, magazines, and periodicals only excepted Every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay \$150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail, (except newspapers,

in part, conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, or BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO packages, or other matter, by private hands, no com-

etc.,) shall or may be by him, her, or them, or through

his, her or their means or instrumentality, in whole or

The fall term of this institution will commence on Wedesday, the thirteenth day of August next. The Rev. H. P. nesday, the thirteenth day of August next. The Rev. 11. 1.
Torsey will remain as Principil, assisted by competent instructers, among whos, will be Mr. Andrew Walsh, so well known as one of the most thorough linguists in New England. Students preparing for college, and those wishing to spend their first college year where their expenses would be less their first college year where their expenses would be less than at our college, will find this a very desirable place.

Though the old Seminary building has recently been taken lown, and the new one is not yet completed, yet good and uitable accommodations are provided for the accommodation of the classes.

J. HANNES, Sec. of Trustees.

The Fall term of this flourishing institution will commence Aug. 23, and continue twelve weeks.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the same time and place.

PRENTISS KNIGHT, Secretary.

N. B. We are intending to fit up the boarding house in good order for students the next term. This, with an excellent Steward, will make an agreeable home for board. The friends of the institution will think of this, and send their students to the boarding house.

P. K.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by Rev. M. Raymond, Mr. July 17, by Rev. C. Adams, Mr. Adams Roberts, and Mrs. Martha A. Gammon.

At Church St. Church, Sabbath, 20th inst., by Rev. M. Raymond, Mr. John A. Perkins, and Miss Susan T. Perkins. Also, at same time and place, Mr. Samuel S. Plaisted, and Miss Ruby I. Scribner, all of Boston.

In Lyman, N. H., July 10, by Rev. G. S. Dearborn, Mr. Edwin Belville, and Miss Esther Eldredge, both of L. The Fall term of this flourishing institution will commence

The semi-annual examination of this institution will commence on Monday, the 4th of August next, to continue three days. Ladies' exhibition will be on Tuesday evening. The Gentlemen's exhibition will be on Wednesday evening.

On Tuesday evening there will be an address delivered before the Gramulogian Society, by the Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M.

The following gentlemen were appointed a visiting committee at the recent session of this Conference, viz.: Rev. Messrs. I. Bonney, Wm. Livesey, Asa U. Swinerton, Jano. B. Husted, Sam'l. W. Coggeshall, Elisha B. Bradford, and S. C. Brown, Wm. H. S. Bailey, and B. E. Borden, Esqs.

These gentlemen and other patrons and friends of the insti-

These gentlemen and other patrons and friends of the institution are most respectfully requested to attend.

We would take this opportunity to publish one change, which, for various reasons, has been deemed advisable, viz.: the next vacation will continue only four weeks, instead of siz.

Geo. B. Cone, Principal.

East Greenwich, July 10, 1845. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

ith Glastenbury,

NEW LONDON DISTRICT-ALTERATION. La consequence of the appointment of our camp-meeting on the 25th of Aug., it becomes necessary to change the time of fiolding the following Quarterly Meetings. They will be held as follows.—

.. 23 24 .. 23 24 .. 21 Wapping, Kockville, (evening, Hopeville. R. W. ALLEN. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. Woodstock, Aug. 2 3 Wilmington, Sept.
Mount Holly, 9 10 Marlborough,
West Norwich, 16 17 Guilford,
Hartford, Brattleborough,
Union Village and
Thetford, Springfield, " 10 " 13 14 Athens, Thetoru, 27 28 Proctorsville, Springfield, 27 28 Chester Mission, Reading, 30 31 Barnard, N. Wardsboro', Sept. 6 7 E. Barnard, Oct. 4 5 Springfield, Chester Mission,

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

N. B. Camp-Meeting at Wilmington, commencing Sept. 8. Springfield, July 4, 1845. C. R. HARDING.

The Committee appointed by the Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston to make arrangements for attending the camp-meeting to be held at Eastham, commencing Aug. 15, would give the following notice:

The well known safe and commodious steamer Portland has been agreed to convey expected to convey expect

The well known safe and commodious steamer Portland has been engaged to convey passengers to and from the camp ground. The Portland is believed to be sufficiently capacious to carry with safety all who may be disposed to take passage in her. The committee will have entire control of the boat, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers.

The Portland will leave the end of Long Wharf on Thursday, the 15th of August, at 10 o'clock. P. M. precisely, for Eastham, and return on the next Friday, leaving Eastham about noon. It is particularly desired that our city friends would have their baggage on board the boat early on Thursday afternoon.

board in common, under the supervision of the commit-Arrangements have been made to board our friends from

CAMP-MEETING FOR THE NEW LONDON DIS-TRICT. The Camp-Meeting for the New London District will be

The Camp-Meeting for the New London District will be holden in Mansfield, Conn., to commence Aug. 25th. The place for sud meeting is about 5½ miles from Mansfield Four Corners, 2½ miles from Willimantick, 12 miles from Tolland, 18 miles from Thompson, 18 miles from Danielsonville, 15 miles from Manchester, 10 miles from Danielsonville, 15 miles from Manchester, 10 miles from Hebron, and 18 miles from Norwich Landing. It is nearly central for the District. But very few societies will have to go more than 25 miles, and more of them not more than 20. And what is 25 or 30 miles? we used to go 50 miles or more to find a camponeeting, and we seed to go 50 miles or more to find a camponeeting, and the first of the public to their 'arge and well selected assortment of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c. All articles will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere, and ONE PRICE invariably adhered to.

Sept. 4. If ADAMS & NORTH. more of them not more than 20. And what is 25 or 30 miles?
we used to go 50 miles or more to find a camp-meeting, and rejoiced that we could find one even in that distance.

The grove selected for the meeting is a delightful one, and well adapted for the purpose. And we intend that the conveniences and accommodations on the ground shall be all that our friends can reasonably desire, who may attend the meeting. Come, brethren, let us all go to the centre of the district this year; come from the Connecticut valley—come from every part of the district—let us all meet at the central point.—Come expecting that the "God of the armies of Israel" will be with us in a most glorious manner.

Norwich, July 18, 1345.

Norwich, July 18, 1345.

Norwich and the field of the propose. And we intend that the conveniences and accommodations on the ground shall be all that our friends can reasonably desire, who may attend the meeting, and mellor of Hotel Building, where he has on hand and for sale a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, all purchased by himself and warranted to be of the best materials.

J. G. C. having had threen years experience in the Shoe business, and intending to devote personal attention, and know no other principles in trade than those of integrity, he hopes to give satisfaction and secure permanent patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.

JOHN G. CARY,

Marlboro' Hotel Building, No. 233 Washington Street.

April 23

Marlboro' Hotel Building, No. 233 Washington Street.

April 23

CAMP-MEETINGS At WESTPORT POINT, Aug. 12. At EASTHAM, Aug. 15. At SOUTH HABLEY FALLS, Sept. 1.

WESTPORT CAMP-MEETING.

PREACHERS WANTED ON SANDWICH DISTRICT. No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds. Bound books of any size are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by governors of States as aforesaid.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the part.

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the part.

Two or three devoted young men, of acceptable preaching talents, are much needed; would find employment and support on this District.

It would be desirable for one of them to take a school a part of the year.

Please to direct to Barnstable, Mass., or meet me at the Camp-Meeting at Eastham, Aug. 15.

B. OTHEMAN.

A DONATION VISIT.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the United States mail, (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals excepted,) from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town or place in the United States, to any other city, town or place in the United States, to give than to receive, rest upon WILLIAM LEONARD

> Rev. Sewell Lamberton, Ketch Mills, Conn. Rev. Jas. Nichols, Havdenville, Mass. Rev. W. A. Clapp, East Otis, Mass. Rev. Dan'i. W. Barber, East Sanboraton, N. H.

POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Rev. Charles Noble, Willimantic, Conn. Rev. K. D. Nettleton, Montgomery, Mass. Rev. J. C. Emerson, Union Village, Wakefield, N. H.

TO JULY 19.

Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Blandford, Mass.

Rev. Pliny Wood, Amherst, Mass.

To JULY 19.

H. Pickard, Sackville, B., 1 box left on board steamer portland; L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., 1 pkg. by Walker; St. Collier, New York, 1 pkg. by Walker; E. Collier, New York, 1 pkg. by Walker; M. Bonney, Lowell, Ms., 1 pkg. by Earle to Providence, thence by stage; I. W. Huntley, Walpole, N. H., 1 pkg. by Walker; M. Bonney, Lowell, Ms., 1 pkg. by Earle to Providence, thence by stage; I. W. Huntley, Walpole, N. H., 1 pkg. by Walker; M. Bonney, Lowell, Ms., 1 pkg. by Earle to Providence, thence by stage; I. W. Huntley, Walpole, N. H., 1 pkg. by Walker; R. Tilton, Rindge, N. H., 1 pkg. by Kendall, to Pitchburg the St. Steams, Welfleet, Ms., 1 pkg. by Walker; R. Tilton, Rindge, N. H., 1 pkg. by Kendall, to Pitchburg the Rev. Erastus Wentworth, A. M.

The Commencement will be on Wedeesday; and in the evening, Ralph Waldo Emerson will address the Philorhetotian and Petthologian Societies.

July 11, 1845. H. B. Lane, Sec'y, of Faculty.

The fill term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, and this institution will commence on Wednesday, and plant the proposal H. Pickard, Sackville, N. B., 1 box left on board ste

> J. Parker—R. Boyd—J. Ropes—F. A. Griswold—G. W. Green—T. Greenhalgh—H. V. Degen—J. A. Brodhead—E. H. Whitney—Hogan & Thompson—Wm. Merriam—R. Ransom—C. Adams—J. J. Judkins—M. J. Talbot, Jr.—G. & C. Merriam—Lewis Howard—R. Allen—M. Bonney—G. W. Stearns—T. Ripley—Little & Werden—W. Turkington—G. W. T. Ranger (*)... A. Cond—C. H. Tins—S. M. Emer. see, en taken to the taken to taken to the taken to taken

COMMUNICATIONS.

win Belville, and Miss Esther Eldredge, both of L.
March 31, by Rev. Benj. Foster, Mr. Francis N. Billington
and Miss May C. Three-beth, Mr. Francis N.

DIED.

months.

At South Dennis, July 11, John Henry, infant son of Mr. John Morrison, aged 13 months, after a painful illness of three

Advertisements.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES, NO. 111. MODERN INFIDELITY, ALIAS COME-OUTISM, BY REV. JAMES PORTER. THE second edition of this tract is now out, and finds a ready sale where its character is known. It is acknown.

■ ready sale where its character is known. It is acknowledged to be the most powerful check to the ultraisms of the
day now before the public. Those who wish to arrest the
multiplied evils being inflicted on the cause of God by Nonresistants, Transcendentalists, Garrisonians, Millerites and other
anti-church and anti-ministry revolutionists, should be active
in their circulation.

Published by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No, 1 Cornhill,
Roston. Price \$1 ner hundred 50 coats ner dozen.

Boston. Price \$4 per hundred, 50 cents per dozen.
July 23 6t DR. S. STOCKING,

SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

All operations performed in a careful, skilful and thorough nanner, and warrauted. epom July 9.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT! GEO. W. ALMY, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF JOHN SIMMONS & CO.,

BRABROOK & PRUDEN, FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

with board in common, under the supervision of the committee. Arrangements have been made to board our friends from the neighboring towns. Tents will be provided expressly for the accommodation of strangers.

Passage to and from the ground, and board while there. \$350. Passage without board, \$1 each way. Children under fourteen years of age, half price. For Tickets or further information apply to Milton Daggett, No. 1 Suffolk Place, F. M. Dyer, 479 Washington St., J. H. Collins, No. 13 Lyade St., Norton Newcomb, 118 Hanover St., White, Peirce & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, or N. K. Skinner, 37 Washington St., Companies from out of the city desiring passage by the steamer will make application to either of the above-named persons. It is particularly desired by the committee that all briggage be distinctly marked with the names of the owners, and the town or tent to which they belong.

The Committee have no connection with any boat but the Portland.

Millos Daggett, for the Committee.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. Coner of Central and William Streets. LOWELL, MASS.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION BOOK. A Sequel to the Topical Onestion Book.

UST published by the New England Sabbath School Union, A Practical Question Book on the various duties which we owe to God and each other, dssigned as a sequel to the Topical Question Book, with hints and anecdotes illustrative of the subject. By Rev. J. BANNARD.

This book is peculiarly timely, and fills a chasm which had previously existed in the series of Question books already in use. It is exclusively devoted to the various duties which should be performed, and sins which should be avoided, and hence will be found an important aid in Service. The extended

hence will be found an important aid in forming the charac-ters of Sabbath school scholars. It embraces the following

The study of the Bible, Honesty, Modes of Usefulness, The Law of God,
Manner of observing the SabSubmiss bath, Motives for observing the evenge, Pride, Envy, The Worship of God, Lying. Slander,

Detraction, Profanity, Gambling, Intemperance, ove to Man. Courtesy, Duties of Children, Duties of Citizens,
Duties to Ministers,
Duties to the Poor,
Duties to the Heathen, Extravagance, Prudence, Presumption, Confidence in God, Reliance on Christ, Preparation for Heaven. Duties to Enemies, Industry,

Improvement of Time.

The book is topical and scriptural. Topical, because each lesson is confined to one topic, and scriptural, because each subject is illustrated and enforced by a variety of Scripture precepts and incidents. Each lesson has a number of suggestive hirts; but these, instead of being bound together at the end of the volume, as in the Topical Question Book, are appended to the lessons to which they belong. A peculiar feature of the book is, that a variety of interesting anecdotes are appropriately introduced, in connection with the different subjects, of which the teachers can avail themselves, as additional illustrations to those contained in the Scripture references. To render the work more extensively useful, all denominational peculiarities have been omitted—except that it is strictly evangelical; it can therefore be used by all evangelical Sabbath schools.

Copies will be given to any one who may wish to examine it for the purpose of introducing it into a school. The book is topical and scriptural. Topical, because each

THE TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK on subjects con nected with the Plan of Salvation, arranged in consecutive or der, with Hints for the assistance of teachers; designed for Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. By Rev. JOSEPH BANYARD. Price \$1.50 per doz., \$12.50 per hundred. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. By Rev. Joseph Ban-yard. Price \$1,50 per doz., \$12,50 per hundred.

This valuable work has already passed through twenty edi-tions, and wherever it has been used but one opinion has been expressed in regard to its merits. The perapicu-ous style in which it is written, and the clear and full exhibi-tion of evangelical sentiments, (which have been too much overlooked of late years in the preparation of Sabbath School Question Books.) have given to the Topical Question Book an extensive and deserved popularity.

BANVARD'S INFANT SERIES, for S. Schools-These books are highly approved for the younger classes in S Schools.

H. S. WASHBURN, AGENT. Part 4, 75 cts.

Depository, 79 Cornhill, Boston.
The above works are also for sale by WAITE, PEIRCE THE CELEBRATED LECTURES OF PROFESSOR FRANCIS FAUVEL GOURAUD ON

PHRENO-MNEMOTECHNY, Or the Art of Improving the Memory. ing the Memory.

I ANDSOME royal octave of about 600 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, with an engraved likeness of the author.

* * A work deeply interesting. Carefully and poetically written, it is one of the pleasantest books which have of late been published. | Boston Daily Advertiser.

* * From what we personally know of the system which it illustrates, we strenuously advise our readers to procure this invaluable work. | Boston Times.

* A work highly deserving the attention of inquiring minds, and particularly of those who are engaged in the office of educating the young. [Boston Courier.

* A work of great intrinsic value. [Boston Traveller.

eller.

* * An indispensable accessory to all existing libra-An indispensable accessory to all existing libra-ries. [New York Courier.]
For sale by S. G. SIMPKINS, 21 Tremont Row, B. B. MUSSEY, 29 Cornhill, and TICKNOR & CO., corner of School and Washington streets.

HAY-MAKERS' TOOLS.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BY **DAVID PROUTY & CO**

Farm Implement and Seed Warehouse, NOS. 19, 20 & 22 NORTH MARKET STREET, On terms which cannot fail to suit purchasers:

50 DOZ. Darling's Superior Grass Scythes.
100 "Farwell's do. do.
50 "Phillips, Messer & Colby's do.
75 "Eaton's do. do.
150 "Dunn's do. do. These scythes are made expressly for our sales, and are all warrented to be of the very best quality.

75 " Lamson's Patent Snathes, three qualities.

100 " Barrett's Improved do. a superior article.

00 " Common do. Cheap. 50 " Hopkins's Elastic premium Hayforks, very supe

200 "King's, Perly & Gay's, Hewins', Harper's, Good year's, Gaylord's, Wyman's and other Hayforks.
1000 Hay Rakes, at prices from \$1 to \$4 per dozen.
100 Revolving Horse Hay Rakes, a prime article.
100 Grain Cradles, a prime article.
A good assortment of Grain and Grass Sickles, Grain Cradle Seythes, Grass Shears, and Seythe Stones. Austen's, Arnold's, Fisk's, and other Scythe Rifles, &c. &c.
Also, constantly on hand a comble second. nord s, Fisk's, and other Scythe Rifles, &c. &c.
Also, constantly on hand a comple assortment of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Gardening Implements and Tools, of all descriptions. Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, &c. &c.

[[] Country dealers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

1 jy23

June 11

D. M. DODGE, WATCH MAKER, 120 MERRIMAC STREET.

GEORGE F. TEBBETTS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER

SPOONS, &C., No. 18 Centre St., nearly opposite the Post-Office, Lowell. N. B. Watches, Clocks, end Jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired and warranted. June 11

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-NO. 50 BLACKSTONE STREET. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK, would inform their friends and customers that they continue business at their old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES. LOOKING-GLASSES, &c., &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers, selling very cheap.

VESTRY HARP. THIS work (at last) is ready for the mirket, containing a collection of Hymns and Tunes, adapted to social and religious meetings, missionary occasions, &c. Price 25 cts. single; S2.25 per doz. Orders promptly responded to by Lowell, April 29, 1345. Ap30 A. D. MERRILL.

HOLMAN & ELLIOTT'S

HAT, CAP, FUR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
STORE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY, Nos. 11
and 13 Washington St., Boston.
GLOVES, SHIRTS, BOSOMS,
STOCKS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS. N. B.—J. B. HOLMAN is General Agent for the sale of Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative."

Oct. 23. eply

NEW STORE. PATTEN & PERRIN, 335 Washington Street. AMERICAN & FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Our Friends are invited to call. CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a general supply of HAT's and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet CAPS, of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON,

No. 18 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavern.

March 26.

a good assortment of CLOTHING, of all kinds, which they will sell at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call, as they may always depend upon getting their clothing at fair prices. All kinds of garments cut and made at the shortest notice.

R. C. JOSEPH.

N. WETHERBEE.
April 23.

ALLEN & NOBLE, IMPORTERS OF HARD WARE AND CUTLERY. No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Beston.

GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE

UNITED STATES CLOTHES WARE-HOUSE.

WHOLESALE and Retail, 44 ANN STREET, Boston JOSEPH & WETHERBEE have constantly on hand

Mr. THOMAS FOLSOM died in Gilmantown, N. H. July 5th, aged 48 years. He was converted Nov. 1829, under the labors of Rev. George Storrs, and joined the M. E. Church. He was a living Christion and a pillar in the church of God. His house, in common with his father's, has ever been a home for the servants of God. His last sickness was short, but severe; he bore it with Christian patience and resignation. He said, the only desire he had to continue longer on earth was on account of his dear family. - but for him to depart, and be with Jesus would be far better. A few hours before his departure, fully sensible that his last moments on earth had come, he exhorted his family and friends to serve God, and prepare to meet him in heaven; also, to sustain the prayer and class meetings, which he ardently loved. A. C. MANSON.

Gilmantown, N. H., July 8, 1845. Will the Morning Star please copy.

MRS. PHEBE MERRIAM died in Ashburnham, on the 29th May last, at the advanced age of \$1 years. The deceased was for many years a member of the M. E. Church in A. Having endured a life of last fell asleep in the Lord Jesus.

MRS. SARAH W., wife of Mr. Jonas Lawrence, formerly of Ashburnham, Ms., died in N. Ipswich, N. H., June 22d, aged 38 years. Mrs. L. died as departeth the Christian. Weaned from earth, she bade adieu to its sorrows and tears, and, full of faith and comfort, is now, we doubt not, singing with the redeemed in bright glory.

Z. B. C. DUNHAM. July, 1845.

MRS. HASKINS died in Bolton, Ct., 6th inst., aged 29 years. She had long been subject to disease. She was a kind and faithful friend, an agreeable companion,-a disciple, as we trust, of the divine Master; one of the many fruits of the great work of grace in 1830, under the labors of Brs. Townsend, Ramsdell and Moulton. Most of the time from her conversion to her death, she erjoyed the presence of God. In the last stages of her sickness she was particularly favored with the smiles of her Savior. Her death was that of the saint, calm, blissful, triumphant. Her disease was thought to be consumption, against which she had struggled for about five years. ABR. HOLWAY. Bolton, July 8.

ROGERS PACKARD died in peace, at his residence in Livermore, after an illness of three weeks. He retained his consciousness to the last, and after his speech failed, was able to give a token to his be loved wife, that Jesus was precious. Br. P. experiemed religion under the labors of Rev. A. Sanderson, about eighteen years ago. . He soon joined the church on Kent's Hill, and we think he never lost his religion, but continued to worship God in his house as well as in public until the close of life.

Br. P. has left a wife and five chi dren to mourn his death. May the God of the widow and the fatherless bless this bereaved family; and may the living relatives so lay their continued afflictions to heart as to prepare to meet their God.

JOHN WESLEY TRUE. Kent's Hill, June, 1845.

MRS. JUDITH, wife of Moses Bartlett, died suddenly at East Salisbury, Mass., July 3, aged 45 .-Sister Bartlett became pious in early life, and connected berself with the M. E. Church, of which she lived and died one of its brightest ornaments. Her family and friends, the church of God, and society has gone to her glorious reward.

" Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

This is the third, that has been called away from the church in this place within a few months .-

Who is prepared to go next?

East Sudbury, Mass., July 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. "FOLLOW ME."

Who will respond to the call of Christ?

Not the worldling : He "loves the world and the things of the world," and of course has not love enough for Christ to induce him to follow him. He will talk about religion, but when self interest and duty clash, he attends to the former, at the expense of the latter.

Not the politician : " How can ve believe that seek honor one from another?" The politician seeks the honor that comes from man. His highest ambition is, to have his name sound from one end of the earth to the other; and to be carolled among the great upon the pages of history. His motto is " Honor first, and religion afterwards," if at all He will not " forsake all and follow Christ.

Not the moralist : He is doing without Christ. He does not look upon his "righteousness as filthy rags," He rejects the "chief corner stone" and builds his hopes of heaven upon his morality. To leave all and "follow Jesus," is too humiliating an

Not the formal professor of religion : He is satisfied with his profession, without having "Christ formed in him, the hope of glory." His daily cry is "peace and safety," without considering that "sudden destruction cometh upon him."

Not the futalist: He expects to be saved by the that decree cannot be revoked, he sees no necessity of " following Christ."

Not the worldly min led Minister : He follows the "wishes of the people" that he may get the "loaves and fishes." He will not preach against Sabbath breaking, profanity and intemperance. He will not say to the rum se'ler, "thou art the man," because will lose his support. Christ sat the people's sins in order before them, but the worldly minded Minister will not "follow him." His eyes are so covered with the flecce, that he cannot see the wants

Again, Who will respond to the call of Christ? The poor sinner with a broken heart : The sinner who feels that he is condemned by the law of God, and that he is exposed to its righteous penaltics; he will respond. He will forsake all for Christ. He will fly to the extended arms of bleeding mercy.

the prodigal, "he will arise and go to his father." When the bleeding Lamb of God looks upon the wanderer, and gives

" That kind, upbruiding glance, which broke

the desire of his heart then is, "to give all for Christ and follow him."

The young convert will respond to the call : The soul that has escaped the "spare of the fowler"__ who has fled from ruin's brink and is making his way to the promised Canaan. Though " God was

angry with him, his anger is now turned away, and ments, that you have neglected to attend on the less, and remained perfectly delirious during their he comforts him." Such a soul will respond to the call o' Jesus. The old pilgrim will respond to the call: He who has long travelled in the path of duty; whose motto haul hay and dig potatoes, when he would gladly biting or tearing herself, or dashing her head

I trust in thee." He knows that God does not suf- the Bible?

fer the "righteous to be forsaken or their seed to, S. Yes, I do [gruffly.]

Aifred, Me., July 1st, 1845.

For Zion's Herala and Wesieyan Journal.

INFLUENCE OF ERROR.

Br. Stevens,-I feel impelled by a sense of duty, uffered through the influence of error. After be- the Sahara, then may you expect success, without a longing to the Methodist Episcopal Church eight change of procedure. years, four of which I held a license to preach, I was, through various influences, led to embrace the doctrine of Universalism.

After a few months acquaintance with Universalists I concluded I could not enjoy religion among them, I saw so little evidence of vital piety in their midst. I then thought best to let the idea of the final salvation of all go, and try to be a practical Methodist. I was not however in theory more than ordinary suffering, it is believed she at I ought not to be considered a Methodist, and set he human species—so true is the maxim which all could not be of God, or the fruits would be differ-out. I could no longer proclaim safety to the unbegan to scatter, and withdraw their support. I all my thread would come to.' w that I could no longer depend on a Universal- 'You have a husband-doesn't be do any thing ist public for support, and having just commenced for you.' not what to do, or which way to turn for relief, mends my childrens' shoes. He's as kind a hus-I feared my former triends, being so injured, would band as woman need to have.' ings of despair! My wife being a non-professor, you,' said I. she could not appreciate my distress, or fully ac-In a paroxysm of despair, my mind being weak by bad habits," long continued trouble, I feigned a cause for my 'How many children have you.' unhappiness in connection with my conviction of error, and left my dependent wife, kind and affecionate friends, among them an aged father, whose for a poor woman to support?" grey lairs were well high brought with sorrow to . It's a family, ma'am; but there ain't one of prayers of my friends, I was led to renounce every bring it to me.' restige of Universalism as a distinct system, and, 'Do your daughters spin your thread?' like the prodigal, who, after losing all, tound him-

> to them, but I humbly trust God has, for Christ's they should do a little for themselves. I do all sake, healed my backslidings, and restored the joys my spinning after all the folks are a bed." Then let us hear the conclusion of the whole had no one but yourself to provide for? The confession, however humiliating, I make, that have done for them, others may slain the spaces of the devil, and fordeath, and error and disobedience prove their utter get.—Mss Sedgwick. ruin! As many, who, with me have held sweet counsel, may read this, let me ask such to pray on -labor on in the cause of God, and, by a ho'n bife, convince the skeptic and semi-infidel that you INFLUENCE OF THE IMAGINATION. are striving to enter in at the straight gate, lest with many who only seek in their own way, we be not able! Pray for me, that I may never again fall

Baldwin, Me., 1845. by the way! J. R. MARR.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

SUNDAY SLEEPINESS-CURE.

cool as you can in hot weather.

get any relief, but feel "exceedingly dull." you try it more than once.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

A DIALOGUE.

decrees. If God has decreed his salvation, and elling Agent and a Steward of a Circuit) a place in a result. And on the other hand, we have seldom,

at present? things-he fully agrees with me.

but will the change of preachers, which you wish, some of which are curious enough, and will doubt-

remedy wholly the evil? S. I am very sure of it, for no one then will be vexed with such remarks as these :- " Brethren, I ufactory at Preston, Lancashire, England, were cannot attend to my pastoral duties, and with my much alarmed by an uncommon distemper breakwe hands procure food and fuel for my family," jug out suddenly among the women and girls em-We shall have sermons worth hearing, with no ployed in the spinning department, and spreading desires to be restored, will respond to the call: Like such whining-you know we can't bear that-the with great rapidity. A healthy young woman house will be filled with hearers, and good old-dropped down suddenly in a convulsive fit, and refashioned seasons we shall have again.

plain? will be not expect his wants supplied?

der said that the lack was on our part. I don't longer intervals. Two days afterwards, another

most traitorous; and compelled him to chop wood, scarcely sufficient to prevent a young girl from

he may be ready at the call of the Master to go up While you are at liberty to secure the needed sus-dreadful idea that the disease was the plague, or serpents, and on inquiry, I found some of the nathe Savior—not like Peter, "afar off"—but "press not that they have engaged to labor for you. Com-hard after him." II. M. Eatos. law of God, are demanding that you bestow on him of temporal things, since he ministers to you in spiritual things. If to withhold more than is meet, or right, tendeth to poverty, you are now in spiritual death, reaping what you have so bountifully

A. I am only giving utterance to the truth in

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE MOTHER AND HER FAMILY.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect ully convinced that any would be endlessly mise- sample I have ever met with, was an old woman rable. I soon however can;e to the conclusion that who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn in cretiv hold to the salvation of all. I then united profess to believe, and none act invariably, vizwith the Maine Convention of Universalists. Had that happiness does not depend on outward circharge of the societies at Hiram, Gray and Wind- cumstances. The wise woman to whom I heve alam. After preaching among them two years, luded walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty e of which I held a license.) I became alto- miles, to sell a bag of brown thread and stockings, gether dissatisfied with the state of things among and then patiently walks back again with her little them. I saw apparently so little piety among their gain. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collecpreachers or people-witnessed so much wicked tion of shreds and patches, coarse in the extreme,

ness among many who were strong advocates of 'Why don't you come down in a wagon?' said the faith, I was forced to the conviction that it I, when I observed she was wearied with her long

e terrors of the law. My hearers immediately their'n, and it would cost as much to hire one as

keeping house, it greatly troubled me. At last my He is a good man-he does all he can; but he mind became so perplexed, that at times I knew is a cripple and invalid. He reels my varn, and

not receive me again, and at last I gave up to feel- 'But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to

Why, ma'em, I don't look at it in that light.' count for my unhappiness; it therefore soonled to replied the thread woman, 'I consider that I've a

Six sons and five daughters, ma'am.'

Six sons and five daughters! What a family

he grave by my unfaithfulness, and I sought a them I'd be willing to lose. They are all healthy ome among strangers! But my misery went with children as needs be-all willing to work, and all me, and my distress was all that I could bear, un-clever to me. - Even the littlest boy, when he gets til, by the grace of God, in answer to the many a cent for doing an errand, will be sure and

'No ma'am, as soon as they are big enough they self in want - in a perishing condition, I was go out to service, as I don't want to keep them a brought back to my friends, who with me had suf- ways delying for me; they are always willing to fered every thing but death; and not only restored give me what they can; but it's right and fair that

Do you think you should be better off if yo

matter. Through unfaithfulness I was led into 'Why, ma'am, I don't. If I hadn't been married that defusion which I solemnly fear is ruining thou- I should always had to work as hard as I could sands, and I was led on from one step to another, and now I can do no more than that. My chil until all was taken from me, and 1 at last became dren are a great comfort to me, and I look forward a miserable wanderer from God and all enjoyment! to the time when they'll do as much for me as I

CURIOUS CASES cause disease, and sometimes to furnish the most effective remedy. The story of the experiment our readers. By a preconcerted arrangement one met him at some distance from the city, and with an appearance of anxiety inquired after his health. Eat no salt meat, or milk, for breakfast. Drink Jamie replied that he was never better in his life. no tea, only when you wish to be wakeful, and it I am glad to hear it, said the student, I thought will be much more likely to have the desired effect. you looked very pale,-your eyes are sunken, as if Let all your meals that day be light, and dress you were quite ill. Well, replied the poor fellow, I don't know but I do feel a queer sort of a pain Farmers, particularly, should observe these hints; about my head. Proceeding further, he fell in for they are too apt to put on woolen coats, on with another student, who exclaimed, Why, Jamie, Sunday, in July, when six days, out of seven, they what is the matter? Have you been sick? No, wear none at all: this heats them, and without replied the Scotchman, feeling really alarmed, but their usual exercise, they cannot sweat enough to I am afraid I shall be. My head aches terribly, and I feel a sad weight here-laying his hand on his Ministers should remember, too, that "Brevity is chest. My good fellow, added the student, I would the soul of wit," and it is very bad policy indeed to advise you to take care of yourself; you look as if preach over forty minutes at a time, in dog-days, to you were not long for this world. The victim of New England congregation. When the people the experiment groaned and went on his way, and get a notion that you mean to bore them with a by the time he met the third student he was really long sermon, they shut up their eyes and go to ill, and in answer to the urgent inquiries after his sleen; and you would be among the first to do the health, he stated that he was very ill indeed, and same, if you too had to endure it. I have seen begged him to help him into his wagon, and assist A LAYMAN. him into the city, as he wished to have a doctor, and send for his family, for he felt he was not long for this world!

We have witnessed many cases, in different parts of the world, of yellow fever, that terrible disease, and we never knew a case where, whatever might be the violence of the attack, the Br. Stevens,-Will you give the following dia- patient did not recover, provided his spirits were logue (which seems to have passed between a trav-buoyant, and he looked confidently forward to such or never known a person to overcome the disease, Agent. Is your church, in this place, prospering if his fortitude left him at the earliest symptoms of the fever, and he predicted, as is too often the case, Steward, O no! But few go to meeting on the that he should die. Physicians are well acquaint Sabbath, less attend class meetings, and our meet-ed with the influence which fear, and other pasings for social prayer are dull, I assure you. Our sions of the mind, exercise over the corporeal funcminister is not the man for this place-we want tions; and hope is with some a more powerful cuone who is full of the power-we must have a rative remedy, than the nostrums which are conpopular man or we shall all go down. I was speak-merated in the most voluminous pharmacopeia. ing of the matter with Squire Brown; though he Many instances might be quoted to show the inti has no religion, he is a man that looks into such mate connection between the mind and the body, and the exercise of that mysterious power which is A Such a state of things is truly lamentable; known under the unmeaning term of sympathy, less be new to many of our readers.

Some years ago, the people employed in a ma mained in that situation for nearly thirty-six hours, A. Why do you think your favorite will not com- with only a few slight intervals of about ten minutes each. After this time the convulsions re-S. Surely-and he will not be disappointed; turned for several days in fits of a quarter of an we'll support him, no mistake! The Presiding El- hour, and four hours continuance, but with much think so. I told them if the right one was not person who had worked with this woman, was also sent, there would be a failure-you see my words affected in the same manner; upon the following day eight more; the next day six; and the next A. Yes, and I see also that you have purposely day four. The patients had little or no warning made them so. It appears, from your own state- of the approach of the fits, but fell down speechword preached this always tends to sicken: you continuance, with the body bent backwards, and so have spoken against him to the ungodly, which is powerfully convulsed that five or six people were

creased to the highest pitch, by the spreading of peculiarity, which would make it remarkable to a Untried in the wiles of the world, our too confidence of the world of the worl beg bread." He is ready to every good word and A. Your conduct gives you the lie: - "They the complaint, and still more by the inefficacy of stranger. work : and his chief object is, to glorify God that that preach the gospel, shall live of the gospel," all the means tried for their recovery—and the Thus was I convinced of the existence of flying

May the time soon come when ALL will follow which they might have availed themselves, were it

A physician of the place being consulted, de
Those acquainted with the serpent called it, "Ular clared that the disease was entirely nervous; and apir," (the fiery serpent) from the burning pain and upon careful investigation ascertained that the per- mortal effect of its bite, so that the fiery flying serson first affected had been thrown into that situa- pent of the Scriptures was not an imaginary creation by the wanton application of a living mouse to ture, though it appears now extinct in the regions ber cheek, an animal which excited in her a kind it formerly inhabited. of horror, and that the rest, who were chiefly I have delayed the present notice in hope of young women, had been afflicted merely by a kind obtaining a specimen which I could offer as a more f sympathetic epidemic. The application of electronic convinsing proof than my bare assertion, but furtricity, of soothing medicines, but above all the ther delay may possibly with some weaken even separation of the patients, and the quelling of their this testimony on a point which appears to have

o declare, in meckness, to the world, what I have love, and here let me add, when the dew makes fertile apprehensions by assurances of a speedy recovery, been long disputed, and which has never been credsoon put a stop to the progress of the disorder, ited by any of the Dutch gentlemen employed in and effected a cure; insomuch that in a few weeks collecting specimens of natural history of these they all went to work again, and had no return of points to whom I have mentioned it. I learn from the complaint. The celebrated Dr. Darwin, in speaking of this cies that flies. There is one called "Ular Tadung," species of disease, calls it an irritative imitation, of with a red head, and not exceeding two feet in which we are almost unconscious, and to which we length, seen sometimes about cocoanut trees, whose darkened souls. are drawn mechanically. The act of yawning is bite is instantly mortal, and which has the power propagated from one person through a whole com- of flying or rather leaping a distance of twenty

> hese habits. Baglivi mentions a young man, who, don Missionary Herald. looking at a person in an epileptic fit, was himself taken with one. Dr. Whytt says, that in the royal infirmary, hysteric fits spread from one woman among the rest. Dr. Berhaave says, that at Harlaem, a person under an impression of termorbid propensity. The fits ceased.

e hear in one year accounts of mobs and riots in and then to the no slight burning of his lips. different parts of the country-in another year of After having watched for a while this to me a The influence of imagination upon the physical murders-in another of incendiaries, &c. At some novel spectacle, I stepped up to the spring and repowers is well known. It has often been known to periods suicides seems to prevail and become an ceived from a young girl my portion of this boiling spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. epidemic. Indeed, we read that in the early stage broth, and commenced my promenade, presenting, of the Roman Commonwealth, this strange prepen- probably, to some other traveller, as ridiculous a tried upon the Scotch teamster by the students of sity of self-destruction prevailed among the women figure as those who had just excited my mirth had the Aberdeen University, is doubtless familiar to to such an extent as to excite the greatest alarm, to me. and after various modes had been in vain adopted The taste of this water, when partially cooled, is to prevent the unnatural crime, it was ordered that precisely like chicken broth. Says a humorous Enthe body of every person who had committed sui- glish traveller, of this spring, (Sir Francis Head,) cide, should be entirely stripped of its clothing, and "If I were to say that, while drinking it, one hears and by all means encourage them to love yould exposed naked in the public squares. This plan in one's ears the cackling of bens, and that one sees than all other human beings."—Phil. Gaz. proved effectual. The modesty of the Roman feathers flying before one's eyes, I should certainly women was so great, that it overcame their strange greatly exaggerate, but when I declare that it exactly propensity to commit suicide. It was upon this resembles very hot chicken broth, I only say what land, that a suicide should be buried naked in a says and must say respecting it, and certainly I do cross road, and a stake driven through the body. This law, which was regarded as barbarons and inconvenience of making bad soup, when they can brutal, was inoperative, for the inquests generally get much better from nature's great stock-pot, the returned verdicts of insanity, and the provision was Kochbrunnen of Wiesbaden. At all periods of quired, and what does your self-denial man carried into effect only when the criminals were the year, summer and winter, the temperature of this mean? paupers, or altogether friendless and unknown, broth remains the same; and when one reflects

We believe that this law is now repealed. the energies of a mighty host. Here also we may

FIERY FLYING SERPENT.

Manis, in the vicinity of Padang, named Tam Basar, and conditions and sexes. in company with an other person, mentioned to Mrs. F. A. Vandenburg and myself that they had just before seen a serpent flying, and as it was conidered dangerous, had killed it. We smiled at them as romancing, but they affirmed positively that The following is an original article in the Asy-We accordingly went and examined it, and finding the Insane at Brattleboro'. no appendage of the nature of wings, we again The village of ----, once my happy home, lies laughed at them as attempting to impose on our in the very heart of the Green Mountains, towards

tion of the body, similar to that of swimming in ple means of gratifying under the culture of our the water. We, however, continued incredulous, well-taught hands. With us flourished the spinningand took no further notice of the circumstance. wheel, the loom, and the distaff; and God with-In January, 1838, as I was walking with Mr. P. held not his blessing from us, though our forms Rogers, in a forest near the river Padang Bessie, knew no costlier covering than that woven by our about a mile from the spot where the above was daughters when we assembled in our rude and killed, when stopping to admire an immense tree steepleless church to pay him reverence. We were covered as with a garment of creepers, I beheld a looked upon by our neighbors beyond the mounserpent fly from it, at the hight of fifty or sixty feet tains, as being some half century behind them in above the ground, and alight upon another at a civilization. We might have been-but then, we distance of forty or fifty fathoms. Its velocity was knew not its thousand alluring vices, and attendant as rapid as a bird, its motion that of a serpent evils. If we lacked their polish they lacked our swimming thro' water. It had not the appearance happiness. In short-peace, innocence, concord, of wings. Its course was that of a direct line, with contentment, and brotherly love reigned triumph an inclination of ten or fifteen degrees to the hori- ant here, and made our rough home in the mounzon. It appeared to be about four feet long. The tains an Eden. But the destroyer came. He enone killed by the native chief was about the same tered Paradise in the form of a serpent, and-all for years has been "though thou slay me yet will have been visiting or studying. Do you believe against the wall or floor. In a few days, the ter- length, was of slender proportions, dark colored know the rest-He appeared in our midst in the rors of these people and all around them were in- back, light below, and was not characterized by any form of a false prophet, Miller-Behold the change!

the natives, however, that this is not the only spepany. The net of squinting and stammering, are fathoms, for it is described as not having the wavpropagated by associations with those who have ing motion through the air as the one I saw .- Lon-

A WONDERFUL STORY.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. T. Headley, now ror fell into a convulsive disease, which returned in travelling in Germany to the N. Y. Observer:regular paroxysms. One of the by-standers was Wiesbaden is the Saratoga of Germany, and the seized with similar fits, returning in regular parox- chief town in the Duchy of Nassau. The Duke What if our fair daughters were pining awa vsms. A third and fourth were taken in the same is the King of this little province, containing dropping one after another into the cold or In short, almost all the girls and boys in the 355,715 inhabitants, of whom a little more than charity house were taken with these convulsions, half are protestants, 5,845 Jews, and the rest Cath-When one was seized, the rest followed in convul-olics. This small duchy is filled with Brunnens, or sions. All other remedies having failed, the doctor bubbling springs—but before I give a description informed them that there was no other core but of them, let me sketch a day in Weisbaden. At 5 godly in the world to come, but instead I declared neighbors are very kind to me, but can't spare burning them in the arm to the bone as soon as they o'clock in the morning, the servant, in obedience were taken; and hot irons were accordingly pre- to my order, knocked at my door, and with a bright pared. He was thus enabled, by this stronger sun just rising over the Taurus mountains to greet

mental impression, to resist the influence of the me, I threaded my way to the hot springs, a short distance from the village. A crowd had arrived It is also recorded that a similar disease spread before me, and were scattered around over the certain neighborhood in the island of Angle- open area, or passing up and down the promenades, The disorder began with pain in the head, carrying a glass of the steaming water in their preceded by violent twitchings in the upper ex- hands, waving it back and forward in the morning tremities, causing the shoulders almost to meet by air, and blowing upon the surface to cool it for drinkthe exertion. A cure was effected here, and the ing. This water is so hot that it cannot be drank spread of the disease stopped, by prohibiting all for some time after it is dipped up, and the vessel intercourse with those officied. "I warned them, containing it cannot be grasped for a single modisaffection, and our domestic peace was destroyed! great reason to be thankful that he never took to says Dr. Haygarth, "that if this caution was not ment in the hand. A handle, therefore, is attached observed, the epidemic might spread through the to all the vessels, in which each invalid receives his portion of the scalding fluid. I stood for a long This is the same Dr. Havgarth who produced time convulsed with laughter at the scene that opened very important changes in the bodily functions of before me as I approached the spring, notwithstandseveral individuals who were as he supposed, ing the sobering effects of the morning air. Now brought under the agency of Perkins' tractors, in an old man tottered away from the steaming spring, reality merely acted on by pieces of rotten wood, or howing over his glass, which he held with tremrusty iron; under this supposition, however, several bling hand close to his face, and blowing with the chronic maladies, which had refused to yield to most imperturbable gravity and dolorous counte- have been, with the worst of all madness-most medicine, were materially mitigated, and at least nance on the scalding fluid. Close behind him of the soul. shot along a peppery Frenchman, puffing away at It is also related, that in 1774, in the parish of his drink and swinging it backwards and forwards Unst, a shocking distemper prevailed among young with such velocity and abruptness that a portion of women. It began with a palpitation of the heart, the hot water at length spilled over on his hand, then swooning fits followed, and they would be when he dropped the vessel as if he had been bitten motionless for upwards of an hour. When any by a snake, and, with a dezen sucres, stood scowlviolent passion seized them, or on a sudden sur- ing over the broken fragments that lay scattered at

prise, they would fall down, toss their arms about, his feet. Old and young women were walking and twist their bodies into very odd shapes, crying along the promenades utterly absorbed in their cup nt most dismally. They were commonly seized of boiling water, which it required the nicest balat church, and when one was seized others would ancing to keep from spilling over. This intense follow. On a sacramental occasion, fifty or sixty attention of so many people to the single object of were carried out into the church yard, where they keeping their cups right side up, and yet swinging the streets. The great school of juvenile vice is struggled and screamed for five or ten minutes, and them as far and as fast as possible in order to cool then rose up without any recollection of what hap- the water, is irresistibly comical. Almost every the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fire pened to them. A cure was effected by the rudeness of a church officer, who, provoked at the incarried his cup, and the success that attended his scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, the carried his cup, and the success that attended his in which she mingled, sustain a great loss; but she sake their wanderings, ere their feet take hold on from that poor woman which I shall not soon for crease of his labors in taking care of those who operations. Your quiet lazy man sat down on a and violence. Mothers, as you love your own fee were under this species of illness, threw one into bench, put his vessel beside him, and crossing his and blood, make your children cling to the hear a ditch of water. The fear of being served in the legs, waited with the most composed mien the sure same manner prevented any other swoonings! operations of the law of nature to cool his dose, From this principle of imitation, crimes of a cer- while the ardent impatient personage kept shaking tain character are sometimes rife at one period, and and blowing his tumbler, and sipping every now It is a great error, that children may be left to n

principle that a law was formerly enacted in Eng- Dr. Greenville said, and what, in fact, every body wonder why the common people should be at the that it has been bubbling out of the ground, and From this desire to imitate, this sympathetic feel- boiling over, in the very same state, certainly from ing, often arises the intrepidity of armies in battle; the time of the Romans, and probably from the and here we may look for the cause of the panie dood, it is really astonishing what a most wonderfear, which at another time will prevail and freeze ful apparatus there must exist below, what an inexhaustible stock of provisions to insure such an find the key to many of the strange and mysterious everlasting supply of broth always formed of the doings in the days of witcheraft, which sadly per- same eight or ten ingredients, always salted to explexed many able and learned philosophers and actly the same degree, and always served up in exdivines, which were ascribed to the agency of the actly the same heat. One would think that some Devil; and in this principle of imitation, of imagi. of the particles in the receipt would be exhausted; nation, of credulity, we may look for the solution in short to speak metaphorically, that the chickens treasury of the thousands of dollars that are all of many of the wonders which are ascribed to the would be boiled to rags, or that the fire would go powers of Animal Magnetism, and which are related on the authority of credible witnesses .- on this sort of subjects, the oftener is the old fashioned observation forced upon the mind, that let a making many or any sacrifices for the Lord's sa man go where he will, Omnipotence is never from his view.

The water, like that of Saratoga, is good for every thing; for those too fat and those too lean, for those too hot and those too cold, for all ages

Let the example of these Christian youths belt to be a cold, for all ages. In the early part of 1833 a native chief of Limo for those too hot and those too cold, for all ages

THE MAD DISCIPLE.

they had seen it fly, and offered to take us to it. lum Journal, published at the Vermont Asylum for

credulity. They still continued positive that they the northern part of our lovely State. Hemmed in had seen it fly, and explained to us the mode of on all sides by high and almost impassable hills, flying by saying it had power to render the under we held little intercourse with the rest of the world part of the belly concave, instead of convex, as far Inheriting habits of temperance, industry, and econis the ribs extend, whence it derived its support in omy, from our parents, our wants were few and the air, whilst its propulsion is produced by a mo-simple; and these the obedient soil yielded an am-

souls became an easy prey to the glib to the hypocrite, and we lived thenceforth in it that the end of all things was at hand? ation, under the maddening influence of the belief, ran riot with reason, and all our setheir aid to feed the flame. All that we say or thought, or dreamed, combined to keep warning before our minds—Our ears heard gentle zephyr as it breathed through the or sported with the leaves of the sturdy tled o'er the fields of parched grain. They guished it alike in the sweet song of the ro whip-poor-will, and the wild screech of the owl-in the merry chirp of the squirrel, and mournful ditty of the frog. Our hou barns rang from morn till night and from a morn, with the unwelcome sound-the pris woods echoed it, and the distant hills rese the end of all things is at hand? The sun tion, beheld him, seemed to be receding free earth, and refused his gladdening smiles and

But summer and autumn passed slowly by winter came, and the winter of our de The little ants that had been tugging their burdens to and fro in our path all summer were they now?-Obedient to the first law ture, they had built themselves a shelter, and their little granaries, and were now score cold and hunger-as we were not. Poor if God had not given them reason to know the end of all things was at hand.' What if we wi God had made in his own image, were sufficient martyrdom, from cold, hunger, and depris What if our sons of iron frames had been wan, pale, and timid as a love-sick girl? Wi the demon, suicide, was plucking daily a vie from our ranks? It mattered not, for the end all things was at hand!

But time rolled slowly on-at last the find came, when time was to be no more-Thel that day seemed ages! But at last the bu Hours, days, weeks, years had passed for e nought but minutes and seconds remained to ure time. A minute! What is it! Ask the ing man. Sixty pulsations of the heart, strokes of the clock, do men call a minute, ver minute of that final hour, every bad action of whole life was brought up in review before no a thousand times repented of. So quick is than when we stand at the threshold of eternity. age had passed before, and so did these min until the last.

Two years I am told have since passed over head- my wrinkled brow would warrant two -yet, a month since, and seven seconds of t last minute remained. Thank God for permit the sun of reason to shine again upon my darke mind. Let those who would attempt to unra secrets of their end, which he has so wisely ker himself, take warning, lest they are smitten, A CONVALESCENT

FOUNTAIN OF VICE.

The late presentment of our Grand Jury cal attention to the evils resulting from crowds of young men lounging about our street comers. is subject we recently met a strong angel in Quincy Herald, which should be impressed one parent's heart. "Mothers," says the Heraid. you would train up your children to be us nembers of society, keep them from running at street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath. side, he has a dozen in the kennel. This is stone. Love home yourself', sink the roots de among your domestic treasures; set an example this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow wild in every sort of street temptation, for seven years, and that it will then be time enough to be them of it. This horrid mistake makes half man would raise a colt or an ox on such a princi no man would suffer the weeds to grow in garden for any length of time, saving he eradicate them at any time. Look to this us parents: see, more especially, that your chil house. Mothers, make your children love

SELF-DENIAL MONEY.

· Here is our self-denial money,' said two w brethien, who were introduced into our effective few nights since, ' and we wish it applied t eign missions.' Your self-denial money,'

They then informed us, that they belonged to youth's prayer-meeting, and that they had p fully resolved to deny themselves of some or personal gratification, and throw the thus saved, at each prayer-meeting, into a lox ! the spread of the gospel, 'and here,' said they, ""

four dollars and seventy-eight cents." We could not resist the impression money would do good, and that God would and bless the object for which it was applied. could we help asking ourselves the ques much self-denial money passes into the Lo ally contributed?

Christians give, and may give liberally for t cause of Christ, but it is rare to fad beeled · Deny thyself and follow me,' is one of the c mands of our blessed Savior to his followers. A

alas! how many of his professed people in this d tated by us all, and how soon would the Lord's !! ury be filled. Let us think more of the sal of the heathen, than of decorating our hodes gratifying our lusts, and of increasing our

and lands,-and who can appreciate the

sults to our own spiritual advancement a spread of the gospel? Then shall each of a

enabled to say, 'For me to live is Christ.'- Rec I have many books that I cannot sit down read. They are indeed good and sound, but h half pence, there goes a great quantity amount. There are silver books, and a few 100 books-but I have one book worth more to called THE BIBLE, and that is a book of bank

TERMS

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DAVID H. ELA. PRINTER

Vol. XVI. { ABEL STEVENS, EDIT FRANKLIN RAND, A SKETCHES IN OXFORD AND OF

NIANS.

A few years since it so happened that an friend of mine was fortunate enough to obtain prize for the poem which is annually cont for at Oxford, on some given subject-and invited by him to attend the public recitation in the theatre of the University. As I had seen the city of palaces, which Oxford has no aptly been styled, I cheerfully responded to friend's request-and on the evening of the preceding that of the exhibition, I was set do he door of the "Star"-a hotel doubtless

known to many of my readers, who have v

England, as one of the most extravagant is charges to be found even in Great Britain.

It was a glorious evening—so, instead of he myself up in the coffee room, I strolled into C Church meadows, and, after a pleasant saunter veyed the exteriors of the numerous halls of I ing. Fine old places they were, and rich in ous memories. Centuries had rolled over ma them, hallowing the old walls and quiet qua gles. The lore of ages had been nursed there the ground beneath me had been trodden by whose names have become as familiar as house words. Piety, philosophy and poetry had these their chosen homes. Heroes had gone from its gates into the great field of the v conquering and to conquer, and quiet, unobtr men had from thence disseminated truths w steady light had flung radiance upon the natio And still the wheels, urged by mental toil, wer ing round, just as they revolved in the old ti

seen the reflection of the lights from where, " In apartments cold and damp, The candidate for college prizes, Sits poring by the midnight lamp,

for, as I paced, in the gloom of evening, the

rangle of Christ Church, here and there was

Although the eye may be never tired of seein legs soon weary with walking-and, unwil tearing myself away from scenes of such surpa interest, I retired to my quarters, and was ened next morning by the college bells, ringing While I am breakfasting, and preparing of

wise for the events of the day, let me refer to individuals—clergymen, who have made some in the world of letters-or rather, for there is difference between the two-in the literary v I may not have another opportunity of referri the individuals in question; and as these pare desultory enough in their character, I wi troduce a brace of literary clergymen, bot whom are now beneath the clods of the valley When I was quite a lad, a conversazione was

n the large picture gallery of the Bristol Philos cal Institution, and I accompanied a party thi A good many noticeable people, whom I ca now call to mind, were present; but there was individual in the room who excited my curiand to whom, after a time, I was introduced. me describe him The individual referred to entered the

leaning on the arm of a young lady, for he much bowed by age. His dress was of plain b and clerical in its cut. A lowness of stature rendered more perceptible by his stoop, and tremblingly grasped an ivory headed cane, leaned heavily on his fair companion, a more ing picture of youth and age could not well paintings lined the gallery. The hair of this deman was cut short and white as driven snow stood up wirily from his head, if I may coin a to express just what I mean, and was combed from his high, broad forehead, which was plou all over with transverse lines, and from his ples. His clear grey eye was scarcely dimme age; the nose, once slightly acquiline, was a sunken, and his mouth expressed much sweet benevolence and decision of character. His tures, taken as a whole, had an angularity them which was somewhat ungraceful, but

general expression was of a pleasing and int tual character. This gentleman attracted much attention, observing that introductions to him were m ously and eagerly sought, I inquired of the co

of the institution who he might be. "Ah!" said the gentleman to whom I addr my question, Mr. Muller, in broken English, write poetry and not know Grabbe?" Who? I, for the only idea associated in my mind with thing named Grab, was that the bearer of it be, as he is indeed represented in many a pi sheriff's officer; a kind of gentleman to who introduction is very seldom asked for.

"It is Mr. Crabbe, the poet," said a sweet low voice, whose owner was close beside up turned to thank my fair informant, who prove be the poet's grand-daughter, with whom he entered the room. She was for a moment rel from his side, as the old gentleman had been ducted to a seat, whence he surveyed, at his

the brilliant scene. I need not say that I looked with intense in

" Nature's sternest painter, yet the best."

as Byron called him. Mr. CRABBE's then ion, too, was interesting, for he was seated in per's arm chair-the same which the bard of bey occupied at Mrs. Unwin's, and in which haps, he indicted his touching lines " To Mar A little silver plate was let into the back very the relic, which still remains one of the lio the Bristol Institution, There sat Crabbe, the of the "Workhouse" and the "HALL," where the gentle Cowper reposed and poured forth s of the utmost delicacy and pathos.

"Pleased to see you, my young friend, pleased to see you," said the venerable man t while his face beamed with smiles, and a little while he pointed to the fine portrait of l by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which hung near him said, "Very like-very like, indeed. I was Joshua's study when Burke sat for it. Ah! was a man! If you ever come to Trowbridg added, "you must call at the vicarage, and Fil you a sketch of Burke, taken in Westminster when he made his great speech in the W Hastings case. Edmund left it to me; it is rude pencil drawing, but it gives more of the or than that picture does."

Of course I had soon to "back out" of the cle around Crabbe, and I once, and only once bim afterward, when at Trowbridge. I di call on him, for I always have felt, and I had always shall feel, that the time of literary n too sacred and valuable to be frittered away ! riosity or oddity hunters. When I met his was on his way to a quarry in the neighbor for be it known, Mr. Crabbe's favorite study Reology, and when not engaged in parochial of the old gentleman might be seen with his little logical hammer and specimen-bag in hand, over stones and clays, much to the wonderment gaping Wiltshire clowns, who thought "F Crabbe," as they called him, little better cracked, when they heard the click of his ha among the quarries. I remained with his about an hour, and then bade him what turne

to be a last farewell. A year or two prior to this, as I was one ev proceeding toward a church in my native ci